

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1841.)

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June 2, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 78
Humidity " 90 " 87

June 1, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 88
Humidity " 50 " 88

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.02.

2931 日廿月四

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915.

卷二第 二六六第

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

A VICTORIOUS ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT.

Italians' "Magnificent Dash and Confidence."

ENEMY BOLDLY CHECKED IN THE DARDANELLES AND GALICIA.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ITALIANS SHOW MAGNIFICENT DASH AND CONFIDENCE.

June 1, 12.35 p.m.

A Rome communique states:—
Our advance continues.
On the Tyrol front we occupied an important height north of Ala, commanding the new Austrian fortress of Rovereto.
A victorious artillery engagement on the plateau proceeds, where our infantry are strongly establishing themselves.
The Austrians on the Carnia front made five violent attacks on the Monte Croce Pass when our Alpine regiments then assumed the offensive and defeated the enemy, our losses were slight.
Everywhere the Italians showed magnificent dash and confidence.

ITALIANS CAPTURE GRADISCA.

(Havas Telegram.)

May 30.

The Italians have captured Gradisca.
The King of Italy has sent friendly greetings to the King of Serbia.

FRENCH SUCCESS ON THE YSER.

(Havas Telegram.)

On the right bank of the Yser we carried Hill No. 17 taking fifty prisoners and three mitrailleuses. We also captured a labyrinth taking 150 prisoners.
From Petrograd it is reported that the Russians have captured three thousand prisoners including 80 officers. In the Dnieper region we took 600 prisoners.
A Rome communique states:—We occupied positions at Spessa, near Storme, after bombarding them. We destroyed Lucerna fort and captured the fort and village of Vezena.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PROGRESS IN THE DARDANELLES.

June 1, 3.00 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that the British, on May 28, detected Turkish engineers on the peninsula, mining, whereupon we exploded a counter-mine most successfully.

The Turks in the evening got a footing in the vacant trenches. We counter-attacked with the bayonet, and captured the firing trenches, whereupon the Turks in the supporting trenches surrendered.

Meanwhile heavy enemy columns advanced and were visible in the moonlight to our gunners, who opened a cross-fire at accurate known ranges, resulting in the demoralisation of the Turks. Their second line bomb throwers bombed the first, completing the rout. The enemy's losses were at least 2,000, ours 300.

The Turks next night made two counter-attacks but were easily repulsed.

The French on the night of the 23rd captured an important redoubt on the extreme left of the Turkish line and consolidated their position.

The Turkish counter-attack was checked by the artillery, and an attack on another French division was also defeated.

A BALKAN ENTENTE POSSIBLE.

June 1, 5.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Sofia states that the Bulgarian Minister at Bucharest has arrived to report on the situation in Roumania, to receive instructions regarding Bulgaria's attitude in an eventual entente with Roumania, who it is reported has made overtures.

Therefore it is reported from Rome that the transfer to Berlin of the Bulgarian Minister to Rome, who is a pro-German, is regarded as indicative of the Bulgarian rapprochement with the Triple Entente.

There have been great pro-Italian demonstrations in Sofia.

RUSSIAN HAUL OF PRISONERS.

June 1, 8.15 p.m.

A Petrograd communique reports that the fighting in the Shawli district continues to our advantage. We captured on the front between Pilica and the upper Vistula from the 12th May to the 24th, 209 officers and 8617 men.

CONSCRIPTION QUESTION; NEWSPAPER PROSECUTED.

June 1, 12.00 p.m.

The Times has been prosecuted under the Defence of the Realm Act for publishing an uncensored letter from Major Richardson, the noted trainer of blood hounds, headed "The need of compulsion."
The letter said that raw recruits were being called out in France, while scores of able-bodied men in England were complacently doing nothing.

Mr. A. H. Bodkin, on behalf of the Treasury Council, said the letter was calculated to suggest to Frenchmen an absolutely false impression that complete indifference regarding the war existed in Great Britain.

The case was adjourned.

TELEGRAMS

OBITUARIES.

Earl Jersey Dead.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

London, Received June 1.

The death is reported of Earl Jersey.

[The late Earl was born in 1845, was Lord-in-Waiting 1875-77, Paymaster-General, 1880-93, Chairman of the Light Railway Commission, 1896-1905 and was a member of the Oxford County Council. He owned 19,400 acres. His heir is Viscount Villiers.]

Famous Polo Player.

London, Received June 1.

Captain Noel Edwards, the international polo player, has died of gas poisoning.

A CANDID LETTER.

Leading American's Views of the President.

A correspondent has sent us a letter recently received from a distinguished American citizen says the *Globe*, from which we venture to print the following striking extracts:—

The situation in this country is more complicated than you in England can possibly know. In the first place, we still follow very largely the political methods and after the sinister fashion that held all over Europe (and in England as elsewhere) up to the time when the war aroused the better instincts of those nations now known as the Allies. We are still wedded to our materialistic regime. The money considerations, the rotten efficiency, the abnegation of ethical principles in public and commercial life, which are the mark not of any one people but of an epoch, and which are now at a focus in Prussia, and therefore the common enemy of the world, are still dominant here, and we as yet lack the finger touch of war to arouse us out of our lethargy and our commercial self-satisfaction.

The President is in a difficult position. He is a man of idealistic temper, but surrounded by unfortunate official influences, particularly in his Cabinet. He suffers under that political partisanship which is the curse of our whole political system. Congress long ago ceased to represent the best elements in the nation, and for a long time now, it has been predominantly the voice of the more ignorant people expressed through the lips of an inferior and frequently unprincipled type of lawyer-politician. There are in the United States nearly thirty millions of people who are either of German or Irish birth, or of German or Irish parentage. You know, of course, that it is not necessary (from the standpoint of the German Government) for a subject to surrender his position as a German citizen if he takes up citizenship in another nation, and you probably know how devoted the German in America is to his "Fatherland."

Real Underlying Feeling.

On the other hand, we have, of course, the great mass of American citizens who are heartily and enthusiastically on the side of the Allies. This means practically all those whose ancestors have been in this country for a hundred years or more, unless these have been poisoned by the canker of commercialism. These are not the loud-mouthed type of citizen. They are very quiet. They do not control the newspapers and they seldom express themselves in print or on the platform. They are a somewhat lethargic and prone to disbelief any probability of serious danger. The baser sort referred to above are constantly talking, writing and working. They have certain papers, such as those controlled by Hearst. The others have few organs through which to voice themselves, but as a whole I should say that the newspapers, in spite of this fact, were by a vast majority in favour of the Allies. Certainly such representative journals as the *New York Times*, the *Springfield Republican* and the *Boston Transcript*, are a good evidence of the real underlying convictions of the people.

After all, the President of the United States, however much I differ from the attitude he has taken thus far, and I do differ from it, is not an unrighteous person. He is trying to handle a difficult situation diplomatically. He is not succeeding wholly largely because his Cabinet contains some rather inexcusable people, but for one I am convinced that he will be able to hold the country back from any ghastly mistake, and that in doing this he will have the

HOMELESS KINGS.

Problem of Westminster Hall Statues.

The seven statues of Kings which were originally in Westminster Hall are at present without a permanent home. The monuments were accepted by the City Corporation as a loan in perpetuity, but since then the City Fathers have been at their wits' ends to know how to dispose of them. All sorts of suggestions have been made, and sites have been proposed in the Guildhall Art Gallery, the Guildhall itself, the Royal Exchange, the Crystal Palace, and, lastly, the Central Criminal Courts. But in each case certain difficulties stood in the way.

The City Lands Committee and the Library Committee of the Corporation have lately been trying to find a solution of the problem, and the Library Committee will report to the Court of Common Council on the subject. But it is understood that the recommendation will be that the matter should be referred back to the City Lands Committee.

Sir David Barnett explained to a Press representative that the monuments were by the leading sculptors of their time and of considerable merit. "When I accepted them on behalf of the Corporation, the idea was that they should be housed in the new Art Gallery when it was rebuilt, but the re-building has been postponed."

"The statues are very large, and I doubt whether there is sufficient space for them at the Central Criminal Courts, and they are of such a character that they cannot be exposed to the weather. I cannot conceive a better place for them than in the transepts of the Crystal Palace, where they could be placed at suitable distances and seen by millions of people. I am entirely opposed to having them divided. As it is," added Sir David, with a smile, "it seems rather sad, after they have kept each other company for so long, to find them wandering about London in search of a home." The statues are at present housed in some arches under the custody of the City Lands Committee.

support of all the decent people in the country and the great numerical majority, I am confidently persuaded.
Having said this, I can say further how wholly I agree with you as to the attitude we have taken. I object to it in every possible manner. We should have made a declaration with regard to Belgium. We should have let Germany and Austria see that even if we remained neutral, our sympathies were with the Allies. We should be prepared, if necessary, to declare an embargo on the exportation of all supplies of any kind whatsoever to Germany and Austria-Hungary, leaving to them a declaration of war if they saw fit to make this on the basis of what would be, of course, an unfriendly act, and we should finally abandon all idea and all talk of American intervention or reconciliation.

This last is the most poisonous thing in a way that has happened here, and it is doing a good deal of harm. That the United States should consider that it was in any position to act as mediator after the war or during the war is so preposterous a thing that I am appalled when I realise how many people seem to accept it as a possibility. The war can be finished only on the basis of unconditional surrender on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary and the terms of peace must be determined, not by the intervention of the United States, not by negotiation between the victors and the defeated Powers, but by edicts issued by the Allies after Germany and Austria-Hungary have been beaten to their knees.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Captain Noel Edwards, the international polo player, has died from gas poisoning.

The Times has been prosecuted under the Defence of the Realm Act, for publishing an uncensored letter.

On the Carnia front the Italians assumed the offensive and defeated the Austrians. The Italian losses were slight.

A Petrograd message says that the Russians captured, on the front between Pilica and the Upper Vistula, from the 12th to the 24th inst., 209 officers and 8617 men.

The transfer to Berlin of the Bulgarian Minister to Rome, who is pro-German, is regarded as indicative of a Bulgarian rapprochement with the Triple Entente.

A special wire from Shanghai informs that Mr. Sheldon Ridge, editor of the *National Review*, has been charged with publishing seditious matter in connection with the Japanese demands upon China. He was committed for trial.

Heavy enemy columns, on the Peninsula, advanced and were visible in the moonlight to our gunners who opened a cross fire, resulting in the demoralisation of the Turks; the enemy's losses were at least 2,000 while ours were only 300.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 8, and Log Book on page 6.

Results of matches in the Hongkong Tennis League and the H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament are given in to-day's columns.

This afternoon in the Summary Court the Puisne Judge delivered an interesting judgment in the case where an importer was sued by a Chinese firm for the non-delivery of a quantity of llama bread.

An appeal is published in to-day's issue asking for further support for the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund which has now only a small amount of money in hand towards sending off the next instalment of smokes for the front.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
General Meeting, A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd.—noon.

Saturday, June 5.
Gymkhana: Happy Valley.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAT, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, first floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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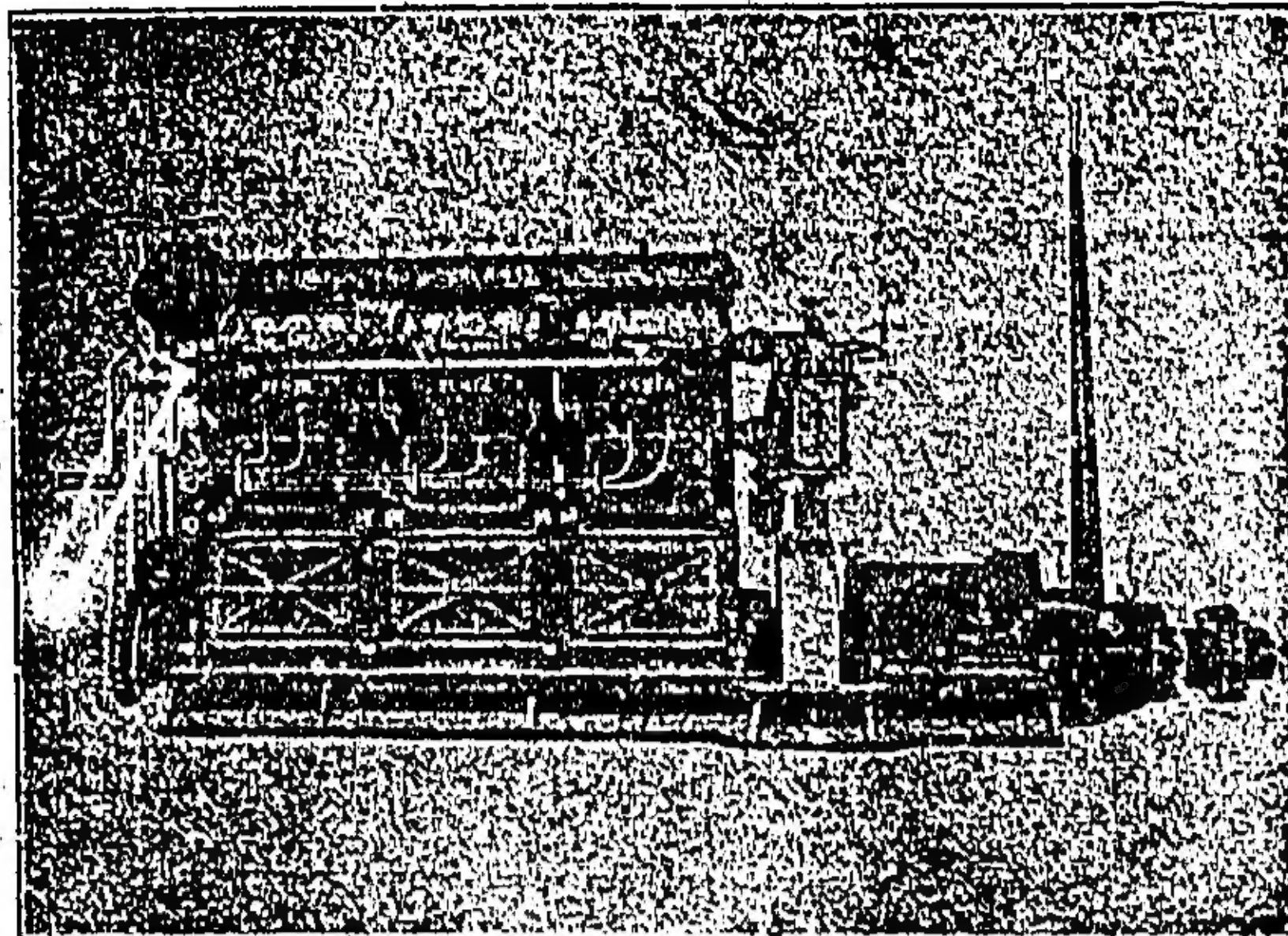
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NOTICES

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CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Topic of the Hour.

While, according to Lord Kitchener, there has been no lack of men for the great struggle the great difficulty is that skilled labour which is so indispensable in the manufacture of war supplies, is being wasted in the trenches. The Government has not been able to pick and choose its men and the result is unfortunate. Speaking in the House of Commons in April, Major Baird said: "The answer to the question, 'When will the war end?' is that it depends entirely on the people of this country putting the weight which a nation of forty-four millions is capable of putting into the struggle. When that is done the struggle will be very near its end." The real "weight" can only be applied when the Government is in a position to compel every able-bodied man to serve his country, and there are various kinds of service for which the Government alone should have the power to make the necessary selections.

Daily Press.

"The Blinks are Off."

The Pall Mall Gazette remarked of the brilliant description of the battle of Neuve Chapelle, which we reproduce to-day that "what it contains helps to define what we have missed in all our official information of that engagement. To see the war as such a narrative makes us see it is to feel and understand the call of duty with a clearness which no mist of slowness can again obscure." Had narratives such as these been published from the very beginning it would not have taken nine months for the people of England to get something like a true appreciation of the titanic struggle in which the Empire is engaged and to realise the urgency of the call which the situation makes upon every man to respond to the nation's call for patriotic service whether it be on the field of battle or in the workshops in which the Army and the Navy depend for an ample and continuous supply of the munitions of war.

China Mail.

The Political Crisis.

No matter what brought about the political crisis through which England has now emerged, it cannot be doubted that the affairs of the Motherland and of the Empire generally are now in better and stronger hands. The services of those generally recognised as the best men connected with the two great Parliamentary parties have been requisitioned—given freely and unreservedly to the needs of the country and Empire in this great hour of need. The inclusion of three members of the Labour Party will also make for further strength and rapidity of action. It is a matter of much satisfaction that Mr. A. J. Balfour has been able to take up the position of First Lord of the Admiralty, as the position, onerous at all times, is particularly so at the present time. There are good reasons for believing that the political crisis was caused by difficulties—apparently insurmountable—that arose between Lord Fisher and Mr. Winston Churchill. What may have been the nature of these difficulties has not yet been divulged, but that they caused, or threatened to cause, a split in the Liberal Administration with the probability of a vote of censure on the Government being moved in Parliament, cannot be doubted.

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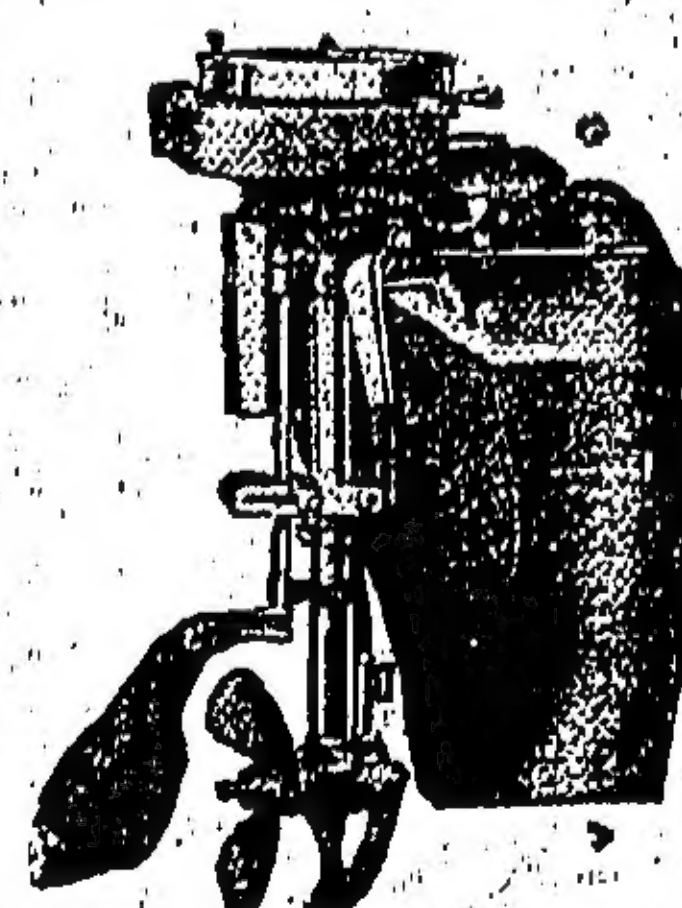
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ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICE.

The "Lusitania." A Kobe Protest.

The Osaka Mainichi reports that a well-known British resident of Kobe ordered one of the boys at the Kobe Club to bring him a pole and on receiving it knocked down and completely destroyed a picture, said to be valued at Yen 20,000, of the Emperor William's yacht, which had been presented to the Club by a German.

Canton Burns Opium. The International Reform Bureau in Peking has received a telegram, says the Peking Daily News, from the Governor at Canton stating that on May 15th a large opium burning was held in Canton, 7967 ounces of raw opium, 3760 ounces of prepared opium, opium pipes, morphia, opium pills, etc., etc., seized by the police being publicly burned.

The Treasury Department. The Government has decided to make the Treasury Department a distinct and separate organ which is to be in charge of a superintendent, who will be under the direct control of the President. This superintendent will be vested with the special power in directing the other organs of finance and in solving financial problems.—P'ing Pao.

The Patriotic Tax. It is reported that the Chinese Government has decided to collect an additional land tax, in the name of "Patriotic Tax," which will be levied on each mow of land. In order to this effect it is said to have been issued to the Financial Director of the provinces. The province of Kiangsu has promised to raise \$500,000 each year for the Government from this source.

German Consul Fined. A fine of 100 marks has been imposed by the German Consul General at Tsinan on a German for assaulting and slightly injuring a Japanese subject. It may be recalled that owing to a misunderstanding with a party of Japanese soldiers the German struck one of them on the head, when he was ordered by the Japanese and resulting in the siege of the German hotel for several days. The case is now closed.—P. G.

Seizures of Opium. Almost daily seizures of native opium are being made at the Tsingtau City railway station. Nearly all of it comes through from Shantung, where, as noted in these columns a day or two ago, opium is being cultivated as never before. Smugglers of under 100 ounces of opium are liable to three months imprisonment; of any quantity over 100 ounces, six months. Thus it happens that when the seizures are made, it is found that they have in every case weighed 98 ounces.—P. T. Times.

The Health of Kobe. The cases of infectious disease in the health returns of the Kobe City Office for the week ending May 8th are given as shown in the following table:—

New cases	Recovered	Deaths	Under treatment
typhoid.....4	2	1	23
para-typhoid.....4	—	—	4
psentery.....4	—	—	4
diphtheria.....8	8	1	5
scarlet fever.....2	—	—	4

The birth reported number 137 and deaths 134, against 168 and 39 respectively in the preceding week and 182 and 107 respectively for the corresponding period of last year. The birth-rate for the week was 15.83 per 1,000 population and the death-rate 15.48.

Fined for Selling New Bread. Amsterdam, April 16.—One of the Berlin Courts has severely punished a master baker on the charge of selling newly-made bread. The man, who took little pains to conceal his opinion for regulations, was fined 27 10s, for a single offence, and the managers of the branch in which the offence took place escaped with the penalty of 21. The Court considered that the master baker's conduct during the hearing of the case was most unbecomingly and sent him to prison for three days.

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THE REAL NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Sir John French's last despatch came none too soon, for owing to the want of an official report of the battle of Neuve Chapelle, many disquieting rumours were being spread about the country, some of which the Field-Marshal has shown to be true and others groundless, says Truth of April 21. The battle turns out to have been a great moral triumph, the significance of which cannot be over-estimated, but only a qualified tactical success, which was gained at the heavy price of 572 officers and 12,239 non-commissioned officers and men killed, wounded, or missing. What the German losses were we do not know, but they were very heavy. The German Staff, anxious to minimize the defeat, admits a loss of only 6,000, but Sir John French reports that "several thousand dead" were counted and upwards of 12,000 wounded men taken off the field. A nearly equal number of prisoners were captured on either side. "Eye-Witnesses" were probably not far out when he reported the German loss to be 18,000, about one-third greater than that on the British side.

The material, apart from the moral, gain which the Field-Marshal has to show for this long casualty roll is not much to boast of, nor does Sir John French say that it is. While he gives unstinted praise to the way in which Sir Douglas Haig carried out his orders, and to the "magnificent gallantry" of the troops who fought under that General's command, he admits that only the initial part of his plan was carried out, and that the rest of it must be held in abeyance till he is ready to undertake "further offensive operations." Neuve Chapelle was captured from the enemy, but no one can read the Field-Marshal's despatch without seeing that something more was in his mind than the capture of a single village, and that he only regarded this as a stepping stone for carrying out an ulterior strategic plan. Lille was clearly Sir John French's objective, and he hoped to reach it by getting on to the ridge-way which starts from somewhere near Hamboirde and extends to the village of Fourmies, where it bifurcates in two directions, one spur leading to Haute Pommerau and the other to Illies. Sir John French's intention was for the 4th Corps (Rawlinson) to reach the northern spur at Haute Pommerau while the Anglo-Indian Corps gained possession of the southern spur at Illies, when the two corps would use the ridge-way for an advance on Lille in co-operation with the 2nd Army, under General Smith-Dorrien, operating from the Lys. The occupation of Lille would have been a great strategic coup, and it was worth fighting for.

The plan miscarried owing to a lamentable delay of four and a half hours, which occurred on the morning of March 10, after the village of Neuve Chapelle had been captured by a brilliant charge of the 23rd and 25th

Brigades of the 4th Corps. The delay was due to two causes, the failure of the brigadiers to rally their men after their successful charge, and the failure of the General Officer Commanding the Corps to support the two leading brigades with the 21st, 22nd, and 24th Brigades, which were in reserve. Neuve Chapelle was captured at 11 a.m., when all accounts, and especially the graphic narrative of the battle which was published on Monday, go to show that the Germans were everywhere on the run, all that was wanted was to follow up the initial success by a vigorous forward movement in the direction of Lille. The movement was not started till 3.30 p.m., and then it was too late. The delay gave time for the Germans to rally, and fresh troops were brought up to the Moulin de Piere, to the fortified bridgehead over the river des Lays, and to the Bois du Biez. Neither the Indians moving against the Bois du Biez nor the 4th Corps marching for Aubers could make any progress. The opportunity had gone by, and in war a chance thrown away rarely recurs. Next day further reinforcements reached the Germans, and the conditions became less favourable for the British, the situation being complicated by the communications between the artillery commander and his observers being cut, so that the gunners were unable to co-operate with the attacking infantry. Neither on the 11th nor on the 12th, when Sir John French decided to abandon the offensive, was any progress made by our troops beyond the positions which they occupied on the night of the 10th.

The failure of the General Officer Commanding the 4th Corps to bring up his reserves at the right time and place was known in Truth Office a few days after the battle occurred, but the information was withheld pending the publication of Sir John French's report. Silence may now be broken, and it is right that it should be, as the error reported was the principal cause not only of the defeat of the Field-Marshal's plan, but of the great loss of life which subsequently occurred among the British troops owing to the four and a half hours' delay on the 10th. What makes the error so deplorable is the fact that it was not one of judgment, for all generals are liable to make mistakes on the spur of the moment, but was due to the executive general not being on the spot to give orders to his brigadiers who were waiting in advance. There are times when generals should keep in rear of their troops, provided their whereabouts is made known to the unit commanders, and there are times when they should be close up to the fighting line. This was one such occasion, and unfortunately the General was not where circumstances required he should be.

In spite of the faults of subordinate leadership, which Sir John French has brought to light, the battle of Neuve Chapelle was a great moral victory reflecting honour on the British Army, for it established beyond doubt the fighting ascendancy of British over German soldiers. The invincibility of the German army has now been proved to be a

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THE GERMAN IN OUR MIDST.

Who caused the destruction of the Admiralty stores at Lerwick? Accidental fires do occur, but not as a rule, in places presumably so well guarded as an Admiralty depot in time of war says *The Globe*, and there have been too many of these configurations at critical points for us to suppose that they are all accidental. We allowed a German Squadron to make the most complete investigation of Lerwick and the Balta Sound at a time when the principal hotel at Lerwick was kept by a highly intelligent German. Before the war the Admiralty seemed to regard the Shetlands, now one of the most important rendezvous of the Grand Fleet, as entirely negligible, and a correspondent in the *Outlook* declares that some five years ago the Germans were actually allowed to encamp and carry out manoeuvres on Balta Island. That is, however, not so vital as the presence of German spies on those islands now, and once again we ask Mr. McKenna to consider the matter from the British, and not from the German, point of view. We do not care whether the Germans living at critical points are rationalised or un-rationalised. They ought to be under lock and key.

Behind wire entanglements and machine guns German soldiers fight as well as other men do, but when our infantry get into their trenches they either run or surrender. They will not stand up against a bayonet attack. Herein lies the value of Neuve Chapelle. It has made our men confident of victory. Faults there may have been, but not on the part of the men, who fought with a courage which is the admiration of the whole world, and has won for them the gratitude of their countrymen. This is a great asset for the future, and one which Sir John French, with the experience of this battle to go on, will know how to turn to good account when he resumes the offensive.

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DEATH OF OLD RESIDENT OF JAPAN.

Mr. C. J. Strome Passes Away.

The *Japan Gazette* records the death of Mr. C. J. Strome, who passed away, in Bournemouth, where some of his family now are, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Mr. Strome was a very early arrival in Japan the firm of C. J. Strome & Co. being originally established in Kobe in the '70s. Afterwards he removed to Yokohama, where he and his family were highly esteemed. Later, Mr. Strome's health failed, and he returned to England, where he received the benefit of every attention. The greatest sympathy will be felt with the surviving relatives in England and in Japan: his daughter, Mrs. F. W. R. Ward, his son, Mr. O. D. Strome, of Yokohama, for his widow in England and his two daughters there: Mrs. G. G. Brady and Mrs. Edgar Herrmann.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Adroaldo Fernandes, Aberdeen Road, Macao.
Connolly Major Paul, London.
Macdonald, Saigon.
McFarland J. B. Singapore.
Pinson, London.
Quesada China Hotel, Manila.
Voegeli Steamer "Miyazaki Maru," Singapore.
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J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

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Giunyuon, Shanghai.

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R. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1915.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915.

NATIONAL SERVICE AGAIN.

No one supposed that the question of national service would be allowed to die down in the public mind at a time like this; and though it was not raised during the last week or two of the Easter session of Parliament, the newspapers are persistently keeping it alive, if we are to judge from yesterday's wire on the subject. It appears that the Conservative press is "practically unanimous" in favour of conscription—or something corresponding thereto; and that a section of the Liberal press is like-minded, though the *Daily News*, the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Examiner* and the *Star* "continue to oppose." In addition to newspaper opinion the telegram devotes a line or two to the views of three public men who may, however, for present purposes, be regarded as speaking only for themselves, and therefore as private individuals.

While Lord Danman, the ex-Governor General of Australia, advocates the measure and points out that the Commonwealth form, a good precedent, Sir West Ridgeway suggests a modification which will, we think, appeal forcibly to many people; namely, that compulsory service should be limited to Home defence. Mr. Harold Cox, to whom everyone listens with respect whether he speaks on sociological or on national matters, expresses a view that is the more interesting in that it comes from a man who was formerly opposed to national service. He argues that the conditions which obtained before the war no longer exist, and therefore urges Parliament to endow the Government with powers of compulsion. Mr. Cox's contention will probably carry the bulk of public opinion with it. The war has turned the world upside down, and nothing that happened previous to it is any criterion for the present moment. The very existence of the new Ministry is a standing proof of this assertion. Of the opponents to the measure, the *Daily News* and the *Star* may scarcely be said to count, the more so that either would object on principle to any measure that was supported by Unionists; while the other two papers quoted are, in all likelihood, objecting to a word rather than to an idea; and in this they will have the sympathy of a good many thinking people. For it is not always the name, more than the thing, that influences the Britisher? Most of us hate, for instance, the term "democratic"; yet, taking the word in a literal sense, we are the most democratic people in the world and our government is far more so than that of most republics. But the moment the word itself is insisted upon, we get tyranny instead of democracy—as in the case of the trade unions. Similarly it is the name "conscription" which we all abhor. Call it national service, call it compulsory military training, and we accept it; nay, even hail it.

Setting aside the name and regarding only the notion, the position is now as it has ever been: if the Government cannot get sufficient volunteers it must order men to serve. But such a contingency has never yet arisen, and, judging from Earl Kitchener's repeated expressions of approval at the progress of recruiting, is not likely to arise. One fact which there is no dodging still faces us, however. It is that so many hundreds or thousands of men of military age, who are not prevented by physical defect, have not enlisted. It is charitable and well within the bounds of common sense to assume that of the number who have failed to enrol themselves, many have been deterred solely by their own consciousness of want of training. Enlistment, they argue, means months of humdrum work in an English camp—and possibly never seeing the enemy at all. If, from boyhood, they had been accustomed to the use of the rifle and to general army drill they would have known none of this diffidence. Consequently, if compulsory education in these subjects be now introduced we at once put aside this particular obstacle where the future generation of soldiers is concerned. Leaving out this class we probably find few men remaining: those who are frankly afraid, and those who hide their cowardice behind that useful shelter—"conscientious objection." If such men were forced to enlist they would be worse than useless in the field, and the only way to deal with them is by means of heavy fines and disenfranchisement.

Garibaldi.

Giuseppe Garibaldi, whose death took place thirty-three years ago to-day, is generally remembered solely as the great Italian patriot, his tireless efforts after the unifying and strengthening of his fatherland having been allowed to eclipse in the popular mind all the marvellous history of his early and middle life. Yet, adventurous though his career was from the time when (in 1840) he first entered into Italian politics, it was peaceful in comparison with the days when he had no other calling than that of a "soldier of fortune." Many people do not realise that he was forty-two years of age, with a very crowded life behind him, when he entered the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies and began the historically more important period of his career. Prior to that, his life was full of ups and downs, most of them—interesting to remember—tinged with politics; the politics of other countries. Up to the age of seven and twenty he was a sailor, his work keeping him more or less in the Mediterranean, where he was at liberty to observe and to reflect on the miseries of his countrymen.

A Soldier of Fortune.
He entered into a conspiracy at Genoa, for which he was exiled, and, for the next fourteen years, his days were full of peril and adventure. For two years he took service under the Bey of Tunis but in 1838, two years later, his adventurous spirit carried him farther afield and he went out to Rio, intending to trade. His venture was a failure and he joined with other Italians in seeking to establish the republic of Rio Grande. Imprisonment and torture followed, and, when at last he escaped from his gaolers, it was to take land service against the Brazilians under President Gonzalez. He next commanded the naval forces of Uruguay in a conflict with the Argentine, and also organised an Italian Legion for the defence of Monte Video; and thus it was not till 1848 that he saw Italy again and began to be the Garibaldi of European history.

Those Chinese Daggers.
Yesterday, a Chinese was fined fifty dollars for being in unlawful possession of two daggers; a sentence of which all those who value the peace and order of the Colony will highly approve. But just a word about those daggers. They were not, in a literal sense, stamped "Made in Germany," but the cheap and nasty appearance of them gave them away as completely as though the mystic words had been branded on them. The blades were as much like cast iron as anything we have seen lately, while the hilts and sheaths were suspiciously like pieces of sugar-box wood daubed with black paint. The weapons were shaped, as nearly as possible, like the modern ornamental bayonet, and if the metal ornament and binding were not cut out of a salmon tin we are mightily mistaken. Those of our readers who were out East at the time of the 1911 Revolution will remember that certain enterprising firms were then supplying the Chinese with cartridges whose bullets were merely bits of wood smeared with blacklead. The same large-mindedness seems to have inspired the gentlemen who manufactured or imported these daggers. And yet the Chinese Government continues to trade with, and apparently to trust, the makers of such toys!

A Practical Sociologist.
Mention of Mr. Harold Cox, the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, in yesterday's wire concerning the national service question may remind some of our readers that he was the energetic young man who, in the early eighties, gave up a Cambridge professorship to go and work as an agricultural labourer in the South of England in order to discover "how the poor live." It was a bold and a plucky thing to do—all the pluckier in that he had plenty of kind friends ready to write him down an eccentric or even a madman. What sort of success he met with as a labourer is not generally known, but he certainly "stuck it out" for nearly a year, and we may well believe that the experience which he gained proved valuable to him when, in later life, he took up journalistic and political work. It is noticeable, too, that many of the persons who are pooh-poohed him as a crank are to-day among his most ardent admirers.

DAY BY DAY.

"YOU SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE
SOMEONE TO HELP YOU KEEP A
SECRET."

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80° f.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 73° f.

rain.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mails—Due per s.s. Kwonglee and Chenan to-day.
European Mail—Closes per s.s. Fushimi Maru to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Shell Transport 83½ buyers.
Langkats.—11s. 42, sales.
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.—\$51, nom.
Rauha.—\$3.70, buyers.
Green Islands \$0.85, sellers.
Laundry.—Co. Ltd. \$3.30, sellers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.9/16d.

To-day's Anniversaries.

To-day is the 7th anniversary of General Buller's death and the 32nd of Garibaldi's.

Theft from Hotel.

The police have received a report from the Nomura Hotel to the effect that some person has stolen 135 Yen in notes from the hotel.

Stolen from a Jacket.

A Chinese reports that some person has stolen from his jacket in Queen's Road Central, a gold watch and a gold washed silver chain valued at \$90.

Serious Allegation.

A Chinese has been sent to the hospital suffering from the effects of poisoning alleged to have been administered by his wife. The incident is reported from Wanchai.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—A Ross & Co. (special) \$50.

Lentency Abused.

Two weeks ago a Chinese who keeps a shop on the ground floor of 22, Sai Street, was fined \$10 for selling fresh pork without a licence. At the Police Court, this morning, he was again charged with a similar offence by Sanitary Inspector Davies, and fined \$25.

Child Stealer's Admission.

At the Police Court, this morning, a child stealer told the Bench that he sold a child that had been stolen in the Country, for the sum of \$70, but added that he only got \$14 out of the transaction which he spent on clothes. He said that he was asked to take the child to a friend. He was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

Victoria Theatre.

The Victoria Theatre put up an exceptionally good programme last night, containing, among other things, two Pathe Graflex with interesting war pictures. "The Kangaroo at Home" was a wonderfully vivid picture of a day in the life of that marvellous giving one a fair general idea of his habits, family, surroundings and enemies. The two long pictures were: "Absinth"—a most sensationally dramatic, presentment of the havoc wrought by this pernicious beverage—and a delightfully funny "Willie" film, in two parts, which everyone who is sporting for a good laugh should certainly go to see.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

RUSSIA'S FURTHER
SUCCESSSES.

The Advance in the Tyrol.

Last night's and this morning's Italian wires are as full of encouragement as those preceding them, and there seems little doubt as to the likelihood of the Italians being able to show, by the end of this month, a goodly statement of progress with out serious reverses to disconcert its value. The part of P. a would naturally be a tempting object to Italian aeroplanists, for it is a town of close on fifty thousand inhabitants, and a military and naval station, possessing an important arsenal. At least it did possess an arsenal, before the aircraft bombs paid a tentative visit. The exploits of the destroyer flotilla are so important in their way, for Austria could never lose afford to lose cargoes of grain than at the present moment. Meanwhile the land forces are continuing their victorious northward march and have well established themselves beyond Als. On Monday we assumed the existence of a second Italian division, with Villach as its objective; and confirmation seems to exist in this morning's telegram which speaks of an engagement between the Austrians and their enemy in the Carnic Alps. "Everywhere," adds the same wire, "the Italians show magnificent dash and confidence." Exactly; fresh troops, ten months' valuable experience at second hand, a clear conscience and a good cause—as contrasted with an enfeebled and half-starved army, ten months of the sort of experience that is but another name for ruin, a guilty conscience and a rotten cause! Sure no nation ever entered into battle under more promising circumstances than those of Italy.

In Galicia.

There is ill news for the Kaiser in the telegrams from Galicia. Round about the Upper Vistula, within twelve days, the Russians captured over nine thousand officers and men; and a later message speaks of General Imhoff as having taken a further thousand, with supplies, etc. On the San the great battle seems definitely to be taking a turn in favour of Russia now, and "all hostile attacks beyond the Dniester have been repulsed with heavy losses." One would have thought that it would be evident to the German War Department that Russia can afford, if necessary, a long series of losses in this neighbourhood, and can yet quite easily, with her resources, come out a winner in the end. Allowing that there may have been exaggeration in the reports from both combatants, which side can "stay" the longer. Each is almost daily called upon, we take it, to supply huge reinforcements to make good its casualties; and at that work there is no question as to Russia's ability to outlast both Germany and Austria.

General Matters.

The other wires cover an interesting amount of ground, from the Dardanelles to the national service dispute, and from pro-Italian demonstrations in Bulgaria to very decided anti-German sentiments in the United States. An engagement between the Turks and the Allies in Gallipoli resulted in the former's losing at least two thousand men as against three hundred of ours. The attempted raid on Rimgate and the suburbs of London serves once more to show what a poor reed the Germans have to lean upon in their much vaunted Zepplines. The Zepplines, in theory, were to conquer the world; in practice they have done next to nothing. We do not see why Washington should be "disappointed" over Germany's Reply. What, pray, did Washington expect? The American press speaks its mind plainly enough on the subject, and the *New York Journal's* suggestion that the Lusitania was as much a war ship as Louvain University and Rheims Cathedral were fortresses has a neatness about it which we fear will be somewhat thrown away on thick Turkish skulls.

WAR CONDITIONS IN
SHANGHAI.

Letter from German Consul.

The "severe accusation" made against Germans in the Settlement by the "local press" are made the subject of a letter to the Council by Dr. Knipping, Consul-General for Germany. The letter and the reply thereto appear in the *Municipal Gazette* this morning. The letters are as follow:—
From Dr. Knipping to Mr. E. O. Pearce, as Chairman of the Council:—

"German ratepayers of this international Settlement have recently become the object of severe accusations on behalf of the local daily Press as well as of individuals on account of the sinking of the *Lusitania*. The German community is blamed with demonstrations of joy, and reports are current such as 'The German School had a jollification day, the Club Concordia held a festivity over the ill-fate of the above named ship.' The *N. C. Daily News* in an article headed 'Shanghai Club' and German Members speaking of the 'old distinction between German military and civilian' said on May 15 that 'when it became known that Germans in Shanghai were rejoicing over the *Lusitania* incident it was felt that the effort to retain the distinction must be given up.'"

"Amongst Germans nothing is known of such rejoicings. I have been going into this matter and have to state that these reports are not only mere inventions but I am afraid malicious ones made by irresponsible people with a view to creating local disturbance and making difficulties for German residents. In present times it is not unlikely that mischievous efforts of that kind might prove to a certain extent successful even in an international place like Shanghai."

"I therefore, have the honour to draw your attention to this state of affairs and I beg to express the hope that you will use every endeavour for the maintenance of public order to cope with a possible outbreak of passion against German life and property in this Settlement. On the other hand I should be thankful for immediate information if any case should happen where people falling under my consular jurisdiction behave in a disorderly manner so that I could deal with it and correct matters at once."

The Reply.

From Mr. E. O. Pearce to Dr. Knipping:—
"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 17, on the subject of the state of feeling aroused in the Settlement by recent incidents of the War."

"In reply thereto I have the honour to say that the Council has, since the outbreak in August, sought to check all ballistics calculated to provoke disorder of any description, and will continue to do so."

"The assurances you give regarding reported demonstrations among German residents with the undertaking implied in the concluding paragraph of your despatch, will, I do not doubt, be appreciated by the Foreign Community."

"The *Shanghai Times* has strongly urged that the peace of the Settlements be preserved. We have no fear that Britons will disturb it, but if the German Consul is so solicitous as to the welfare of German life and property he would be well advised if he would restrain the ebullitions of Germans who have done sufficient in China to warrant the strongest retaliatory measures. We do not advocate that these measures should be taken; we hope the peace of the Settlement will not be disturbed. And while not wishing to appear discourteous to the Consul General for Germany in Shanghai, we feel we must say that the information contained in his letter is not in strict accord with the truth. Further, British subjects in Shanghai know well how to restrain their

CONTEMPORARY
OPINION.

—This Fooling—

The following leading article was taken from the *Globe* of April 21.

It is not possible to regard the speech of the Prime Minister at Newcastle as reconcilable with the pronouncements of his colleagues. It is a very serious matter that the mind of the public should thus be confused and perturbed. Less than a month ago Mr. Lloyd George dilated on "the great injury which is being inflicted on the country in consequence of the excessive drinking that takes place among . . . a very important section of workmen who are engaged on the production of munitions of war." No words could be more emphatic, and their gravity was increased by the fact that they followed upon a statement made by Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords that "the output is not only not equal to our necessities, but does not fulfil our expectations." Some part, at any rate, of this failure he attributed to drink, and the anxiety he declared that he felt as to the supply of munitions as powerfully affected us all that the nation was ready to submit to any sacrifice of comfort or convenience if it would help to overcome the difficulty. The King came forward to set the example of abstinence, and the Government began to give serious consideration to schemes for regulating or suppressing the sale of alcohol more drastic than any responsible statesmen have ever ventured to suggest to Parliament.

In a word, everything has been said and done to impress the nation with the gravity of the position as regards munitions of war. Yet the Prime Minister, speaking yesterday, told the men of Newcastle that there is "not a word of truth" in the statement that our armies or those of our Allies are being crippled, or even hampered, by the failure to provide necessary ammunition, and denied, with all the emphasis at his command, the suggestion that there has been any general slackness in the armament industry. In this mass of contradiction we do not know whom to believe. The speech of the Prime Minister is directly at variance with the utterances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary for War, and it cuts the ground away from the feet of the Government if and when they ask the nation to submit to a great blow at individual freedom in order to remove a slackness which, according to Mr. Asquith, does not exist. Were the King and the nation deceived when Ministers so important as the two we have named assured them of the peril, or has Mr. Asquith now discovered that their charges are dangerously antagonising the working-men, and must be withdrawn? Yet he, too, while denying slackness, pleads for greater enthusiasm, and inferentially admits that the supply of munitions is not what it might be if output was "organised and mobilised." And this after nine months of war! We may well use a now historic phrase—"Enough of this fooling!"

Counsel (to a prisoner charged at the Manchester Assizes with manslaughter, and giving evidence in his own defence): "What are you doing at present?"
Mr. Justice Bankes: "I think quite the right way to put it? A present he is rather uncomfortable. Suppose you ask him what he was working at before this incident?"

temper and preserve the peace without Dr. Knipping's endeavor to anticipate trouble by previously fixing the blame on Britons. Such anticipations in Europe afford eloquent tribute to German actions following their last night, 8:15—*Shanghai Times*.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SHANGHAI EDITOR CHARGED.

ALLEGED PUBLICATION OF SEDITION.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, June 1, 3.05 p.m.

Mr. Sheldon Ridge, editor of the *National Review* was charged to day with publishing seditious matter in an article entitled, *The Betrayal*, on May 15.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Shanghai, June 2, 12.20 a.m.

Ridge has been committed for trial. The prosecution complained that the article held the British responsible, possibly more so than the Japanese, for the demands upon China by Japan; thus expressing views calculated to create disturbance.

THE CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

An Appeal for Subscriptions.

There are about twelve thousand non-Chinese in this colony and a very conservative estimate of British subjects would put their number at somewhere near eight thousand. That may have been depleted by military movements, but the remainder have contributed some five thousand dollars to the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund. That sum of money has procured for our soldiers at the front over a million cigarettes (about one cigarette apiece) and about a ton and a quarter plug tobacco, and, with only the sum of \$151.01 in hand, the committee in charge of the fund is making a special appeal to the people of Hongkong for more money. Naturally it feels that many demands have been made upon the Hongkong purse during the last year, but it has a record, as to how the money it has received has been spent, which justifies its confidence that Hongkong will yet come forward and keep the fund going.

At regular intervals since December of last year packages, containing ten thousand cigarettes and about three hundred pounds of tobacco, have been sent to the front for our brave men and now after six months the fund is in a grave danger of stoppage through sheer inanition. It would be a matter of considerable regret if we could not continue the supply for which we have established a precedent during this last six months. We may grow tired of the fund, but it is for men, who no matter how tired they may be of fighting have to go on with their job that we may carry on with ours. Who knows how many wounded men a plug of Hongkong tobacco has soothed? Who knows how many soldiers' nerves have been quieted, before some gallant rush, by our cigarettes? Tobacco has become an imperative need to our men at the front, men who faced the music at Neuve Chapelle and a hundred other hot fights and who have found time, when face to face with essentials, to write to people they did not know thanking them for presents that cost so little to give.

If there are five thousand Europeans in Hongkong able to spend money on tobacco their gift to the present amounts to the cost of one hundred cheap cigarettes apiece—and many smoke cigars. To the man in the field without a smoke the Hongkong Tobacco and Cigarette Fund is of more immediate importance than any fund that can be mentioned, and it behooves the inhabitants of this colony to see that the only manifestation of kindly personal thought for our soldiers does not fade away because enthusiasm is on the wane.

ADAMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT.

(British Foreign Office Telegram.)

The Admiralty announce that during the week ended 26th May 1915 steamers arrived at and sailed from British ports. Of these one British steamer was sunk by submarines.

MERCHANT SHIPS IN HANDS OF BELLIGERENTS.

Figures Showing Activities of Warring Nations.

London, April 15.—Only thirteen neutral ships actually have been captured and thrown into prize court by Great Britain and France, according to the best obtainable figures showing the naval activities of the Allies since the beginning of the war.

Five of these steamships were of American registry, the *Dacia*, *Maracas*, *Lorenzo*, *Hanamel*, and *Rio Pasig*. The *Hanamel* was taken into Hongkong, and released by the court. It carried no cargo. The *Lorenzo*, with its cargo, was condemned at St. Lucia, where it was taken when captured early in September. The *Rio Pasig* still is held at Hongkong, pending trial. The *Maracas* is at Hull, awaiting action of the prize court, and the *Dacia* is awaiting the action of the French prize court, the vessel having been taken by the French.

Ships Detained by Allies. Five hundred and fifty-one steamships in all have been detained by the Allies and parts of their cargoes removed. There are no records available which show detentions where part of the cargo was not held for the prize court. British steamships figure prominently in the list of detained ships, probably half of the number being of British registry. The *Wilhelmina*, whose cargo of foodstuffs, consigned to Germany, was bought by the British Government; the *Navajo*, the *Joseph W. Fordney*, the *Pistaria*, the *Kronland*, the *Casique*, the *Antilla*, and the *George Hawley* are the American ships which are in the list of vessels whose cargoes were detained either partly or entirely.

Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Dutch ships figure largely in the list of vessels which have been stopped at Kirkwall or some other English port and relieved of part of their cargoes. Because of the limited number of American bottoms available in the European trade most of the consignments of American goods which England has seized were taken from foreign bottoms, chiefly from Scandinavian ships.

Netherlands Overseas Trust. Since the organization of the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which is vouched for by the Dutch Government, and which gives bond for all shipments sent to it guaranteeing they will not reach the Germans, American goods have moved into Holland with some freedom if the shippers consigned them to the Trust. No such organizations exist as yet in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, however, and shipments of foodstuffs from the United States to consignees in those countries are subject to long delays at best.

At the present time American packing houses have important shipments of food products on eleven Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian ships in English ports all the way from Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands to Deal in the English Channel. Hull, Leith, Dundee, Liverpool, Falmouth, Plymouth, Newcastle, London, and scores of minor English ports are sheltering steamships whose cargoes are under suspicion. When in doubt the Admiralty holds the ships, and it is practically impossible for vessels to enter the North Sea either by way of the English Channel or north of Scotland without capture.

Neutral Ships in Prize Court. The Norwegian steamships *Alfred Nobel*, *Bjornstjerne Bjornson*, and *Kim*, and the Swedish steamship *Fridland*, all of which carry cargoes of American products, are among the neutral ships now in prize court. All these ships have been held since November.

In defence of the slowness with which cases have been granted a hearing, prize court officials point to the immense amount of business thrust upon them. At the opening of the war there were seventy-one German steamships and schooners in ports of the United Kingdom alone. Forty-eight more were detained in

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAISY BUTTER	...	...	...	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	...	...	...	1.00 "
BUTTERCUP	...	...	...	.90 "
PASTRY	...	...	...	.80 "
CHEESE	...	...	...	.70 "

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and came into force on 24th May, 1915.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

Can a British Subject be Banished.

This morning in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice Sir William Rees Davies and Mr. Justice Hazeldene the case was mentioned in which a rule nisi has been granted by the Chief Justice, calling upon the Captain Superintendent of Police to show cause why he should not produce Lo Tsz Shan alias Li Hing Chung for his discharge. Lo Tsz Shan was lodged in Victoria Gaol awaiting deportation under a warrant issued by the Governor in Council.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. O. F. Mason appeared for the applicant, and the Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Kemp said, that he had consented to the case being heard to-day, though the minimum of two days notice had not been given, but he regretted to say that he was not in a position to argue the case to-day and ask for an adjournment until Monday.

Mr. Jenkin applied for bail and the case was postponed until Monday, bail being allowed in \$2,000.

British overseas ports. Since the beginning of the war twenty-six German ships have been seized upon entering British ports, chiefly in South Africa and Australia. Eighteen more German ships were detained in Egyptian ports. Nineteen German ships were taken by the English in German colonial ports and seventy-two others captured in various parts of the world by the English navy. This makes a grand total of 254 German ships taken by the British. In addition, seven German ships have been sunk by the British.

France detained ninety-three German ships at the outbreak of the war, and Belgium detained eighty-nine.

Sunk or Captured.

Four German ships have been sunk by Allies other than England and nineteen captured. Consequently the entire number of German ships the Allies claim to have, detained, captured, or sunk is 466. Sixty-four Austrian ships, and thirteen Turkish ships also have been detained or captured by Britain and her Allies. This makes a grand total of 543 ships belonging to Germany and her allies which England and her allies have detained, sunk, or captured.

Against this score Germany and her allies are credited with disposing of 265 ships of England, France, Belgium, and Russia. At the opening of the war eighty English ships were detained in German ports. Fifty British vessels have been sunk by German ships, other than submarine boats, and up till March 22 German submarine boats had sunk twenty-nine British vessels.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

June 1	...	Tons	295
Total to 1st inst.	...		25
Daily average	...		205.00

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 8th June, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 48 Nathan Road (first floor), Kowloon. A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture Catalogues will be issued. On view from Monday, the 7th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. Kwong Yung & Co. to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday & Thursday, the 9th & 10th June, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kaohsi to Tchowkong Periods, comprising:—

5-Coloured, 3-Coloured & Blue & White Vases, Plates, Bowls, Incense Burners, Figures, etc. Sang-je-bunuf Vases, White "Goddess of Mercy" (Ming). Fine Crystal Vases & Snuff Bottles. Green & Red Jade Ornaments. Soodhow Redwood Screens Inlaid with 5-Coloured & Blue & White Kanghi & Kienlung Plaques, Porcelain Pictures Inlaid in Wood, etc., etc.

A Few Pieces of Finely Carved Soodhow Redwood.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued. On view from Saturday, the 5th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The Second Gymkhana Meeting of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, the 5th June, 1915 commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1915.

WANTED.

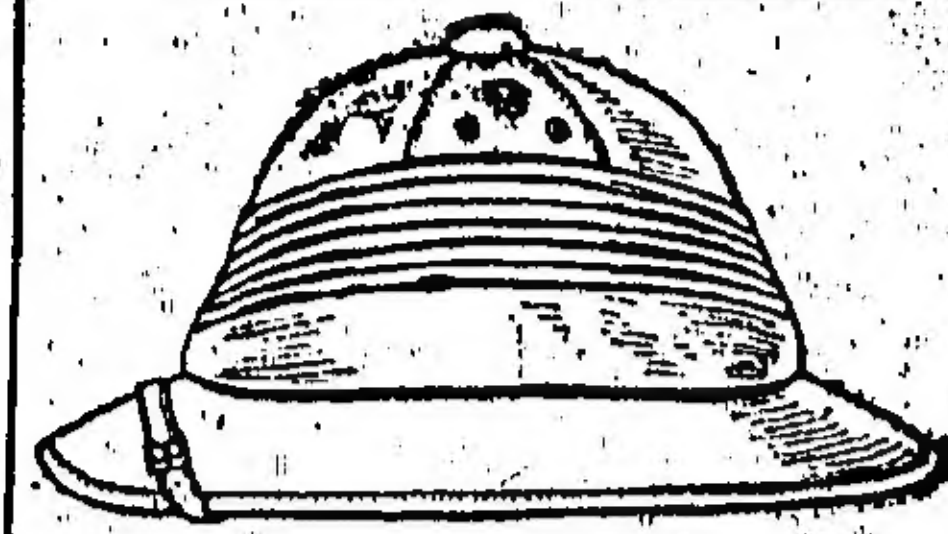
WANTED.—An European Second Engineer for H.M. Tug "Atlas". Rate of pay, \$7.00 per day for seven days per week. Apply to Engineer Commander W. W. Reed, Chief Engineer, H.M. Dockyard.

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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Mail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th June.	25th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all, Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 20th June.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 5th June.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 26th June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, June 2, 1915. Agents.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
WEDNESDAY, 2nd JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 3rd JUNE.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer (also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | S.S. Taishan, tons 2,006
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. Sainam, 588 tons and S.S. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa \$Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 21,000 T. 16,000 THURS., 3rd June, at noon. THUR., 17th June at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	\$Aki Maru Capt. Noma \$Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. TUES., 29th June, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	\$Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda \$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 T. 9,600 TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	\$Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 MONDAY, 14th June.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	\$Rangoon Maru Capt. Nonura	T. 12,000 SATURDAY, 12th June.
KOBE & Yokohama	\$Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	T. 12,500 THURSDAY, 18th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	\$Bombay Maru Capt. Ohta	T. 8,000 TUESDAY, 20th June.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 SUNDAY, 13th June, a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	T. 16,000 WED., 16th June, a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Fushimi Maru	25,000 tons	Thursday 3rd June
Hirano "	16,000 "	" 17th June
Katori "	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima "	21,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama "	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado "	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa "	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 295.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	3rd June at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & TIENSIN.....	Huichow	5th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	6th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Taming	8th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinbua," "Taming," and "Teau," Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 2nd June, 1915.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilatjap	JAVA	.....	S'HAJ & ...	1st half June
Tjipanas	JAVA	4th June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tjilaroemx	JAVA	15th June	S'HAJ	2nd half June

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Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 8th June, at noon.
First Class to London.....			\$71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....			\$250. £96.10.
" " " San Francisco			\$45. £68.

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Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans		22nd June at 10 a.m.
Empire	24th June	17th July

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart...	FRI., 4th June at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans ...	TUES., 8th June at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore.	FRI., 11th June at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Future of Royal Mail
Steamers Uncertain.

There is a certain amount of uncertainty as to the future plans of the Royal Mail Packet company in connection with its steamer service between United Kingdom ports and the North Pacific coast. It is significant to note that with the departure last week of the Royal Mail liner Glengyle there are no additional carriers of that flag officially listed for the North Pacific from London. Unless the Royal Mail arranges for the charter of an outside ship there is little prospect of another of the fleet arriving here within the next two or three months. Reports that the Carnarvonshire and Cardiganshire were released recently by the British government have not been forwarded here officially, but it is understood that the former has terminated her period of war service, and is posted for a voyage from London to ports in the Far East. There are other large carriers under construction for the "Glen" and "Shire" fleets of that company and providing they are not taken over by the admiralty, it is believed they will be placed on schedule without delay. The liner Carnarvonshire, of about 8,000 tons gross, is one of the most recent deliveries to the Royal Mail from the Belfast shipyards of Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co. The Pembroke, which is of similar design, has been launched at the same plant, and will shortly be delivered over to her owners. It is quite on the cards that the Royal Mail Steam Packet company shortly intends to announce the inauguration of a direct service to the North Pacific coast by way of the Panama canal. In that case it is probable that the present Trans-Pacific service would be abandoned. It is an open secret that the Royal Mail intends to operate a fleet of up-to-date steamships to this coast via Panama, but just when this service will become effective is more or less speculative.—*Tacoma Daily Ledger*.

Savannah Lines' New President.

W. H. Plessants was elected president of the Ocean Steamship Company, of Savannah, at a meeting of the board of directors held in Savannah. The office of vice-president and general manager, which he held for many years, has been abolished. Mr. Plessants was first connected with the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company as general freight agent in 1898, but in 1900 he was general freight and passenger agent of the Ocean Steamship Company. Two years later he became traffic manager of the Seaboard Air Line, which had absorbed the Florida Central & Peninsular, but in September of that year he returned to the Ocean Steamship Company, becoming its vice-president and general manager.

Japan and Eastern Canada.

London, April 9th.—Shipping circles in Montreal are interested in the report that there is possibility of the inauguration of a freight steamship line between that port and Japan in the near future. It is believed that an interchange of products between Japan and Eastern Canada could be found sufficient to make such a line, running by way of the Panama Canal, profitable. The report of a possible Japanese steamship route follows close upon the visit of Counsellor Yamanuchi, commercial representative of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in Tokyo, to Montreal.

Turkey's State Grain Supply.

Paris, April 20.—The newspapers publish the following telegram from Rome:—The Turkish Minister of War announces officially that supplies of rye, wheat, and oats will in future be distributed by the Government in order to prevent an increase of price.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon, Haddock, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 3rd June at noon
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Fri., 4th June at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 5th June at 3 p.m.
W'wei & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Sun., 6th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Tues., 8th June at 11 a.m.
SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Laisang	Thur., 10th June at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	End of June.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
PANAMA CANAL.

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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

"GLEN LINE"

(MCGREGOR COW & Co.) Ltd.
For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	3, June
Seattle	Hudson M.	J. M. Co.	3, June
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	5, June
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, G'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	10, June
London & Liverpool	Netherby Hall	B. L. L.	16, June
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	19, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & New York via Suez	Tuscan P.	B. L. L.	10, June
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	15, June
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	21, June
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Kathlawar	B. L.	23, June
South A'ca Ports expect Man'o	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	22, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	3, June
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	3, June
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	3, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Dunera	D. S. Co.	4, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	4, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Tosa M.	D. S. Co.	4, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	6, June
Shai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Karmala	P. & O.	6, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, June
Shanghai, Y'hamu, Kobe & Moji	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
African Ports	Tippanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiptaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijilatap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanoeck	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"TUSCAN PRINCE"

5,275 tons, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, 8th June.

For Freight etc, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. MALTA left Singapore for this Port on the 30th May, at 9 a.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 4th June, at about morning.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian & Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine Ports on the 22nd May and may be expected to arrive on or about June 16.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from Yokohama on Friday, the 28th May, for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha s.s. RANGOON MARU, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong, June 9.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. LAISANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 6th June.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. SUISENG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 8th June.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONTHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 25th June.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE leave London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.

The s.s. GLENTURRET from London is due here on Thursday, the 3rd June, evening.

The P. & O. s.s. KARMALA left Singapore for this Port on the 30th ultimo, a.m. and is due here on the 4th inst. at about 5 p.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Cheklang, Br. s.s. 1,313, Cowan, 22nd ult.	—Hongay, 19th ulto, Coal—B. & S.
Aldonham, Br. s.s. 2,410, G. Smith, 23rd ulto.	—Moji, 18th ulto. Gen.—G. L. & Co.
Tskini, Dut. s.s. 1,200, 23rd ulto. Saigon, 19th ulto. Gen.—J.C.J. L.	
Chongchow, Br. s.s. 1,203, G. Moore, 24th ulto.	—Swatow, 23rd ulto, Rice—B. & S.
Titan, Br. s.s. 3,730, J. W. Road, 25th ulto.	—Manila, 23rd ulto. Gen.—B. & S.
Daljin Maru, Jap. s.s. 893, Murakami, 26th ulto.	—Swatow, 25th ulto. Gen.—O.S.K.
Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. E. Gelfoy, 27th ulto.	—Kobe, 21st ulto. Gen.—J.M. & Co.
Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,363, A. E. Hodgins, 27th ulto.	—Saigon, 23rd ulto. Chinese
Hongbee, Norw. s.s. 2,053, Lydon, 27th ulto.	—Singapore, 21st ulto. Gen.—Chinese.
Hudson Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,738, 28th inst.	—Moji, 22nd inst. Coal—M.B.K.
Chiyu Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,253, Wm. W. Greene, 29th ulto.	—San Francisco, 1st ulto. Gen.—K.K.K.
Tijilatap, Dut. s.s. 3,800, P. Schermsbeek, 29th ulto.	—Java, Gen.—J.C.J. L.
Halgi Maru, Jap. s.s. 684, S. Yakuchige, 28th ulto.	—Haiphong, 26th ulto, Rice—O.S.K.
Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. B. Tsuda, 29th ulto.	—Calcutta, 12th ulto. Gen.—W.Y.K.
Sequeya, Br. s.s. 3,318, Grant, 28th ulto.	—Calcutta, 16th ulto. Ballast—S.O. & Co.
Polyphemus, Br. s.s. E. Anowamith, 28th ulto.	—Singapore, 24th ulto. Gen.—B. & S.
Dagfin, Norw. s.s. A. J. Salvoen, 29th ulto.	—Bangkok, 29th ulto, Rice—J. & Co.
Tungus, Norw. s.s. 1,030, C. Corneliusen, 29th ulto.	—Bangkok, 28th ulto, Rice—Chinese.
Kohina Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,854, Yamashita, 30th ulto.	—Moji, 23rd ulto, Coal—M. Bish.
Briharco, Br. s.s. 715, J. Salinas, 30th ulto.	—Cebu, 25th ulto—Ballast—G. Clark.
Foonhing, Br. s.s. 1,423, J. Hay, 1st inst.	—Bangkok, 25th ulto, Rice—Order.
Fausung, Br. s.s. 1,410, H. S. Malken, 31st ulto.	—Saigon, 27th ulto, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,257, Liddell, 31st ulto.	—Tientsin, 25th ulto, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Dunen, Br. s.s. 3,403, A. Munro, 31st ulto.	—Calcutta, 16th ulto, General—D. S. & Co.
Providence, Norw. s.s. 693, M. G. Steen, 31st ulto.	—Sydney, 8th ulto, Ballast—T. & Co.
Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Shano, 31st ulto.	—Tientsin, 22nd ulto, Gen.—B. & S.
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,032, Least, 1st May.	—Manila, 29th ulto. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.S. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

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Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	236
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
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Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
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Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	Netherby Hall	24th June.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Rangoon	28th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1915

TO SAIL.

FOR SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"HUDSON MARU"

sails on or about 3rd June.

For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1915.

TO SAIL.

"THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York,
via Suez.For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to:—**JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.**
Agents.Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER HILL AT ORDINARY TIDE	DEPTH OVER HILL AT SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	150' 10" (70' 5" boats)	10'	18' 6"	8' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	74'	24'	31' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	70' 3"	24'	31' 6"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	280'	60'	12'	12'	0'
WAI-KOK-SU					
Cosmopolitan Dock	454'	81'	10'	18' 6"	8' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	430'	84'	18'	24'	6'
Lamont Dock	331'	84'	18'	24'	6'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.TOWN OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915.

U.S.A. REPLIES TO BERNSTORFF.

"A Piece of Diplomatic Impudence" Rebuked.

Washington, April 21.—The United States reply to Count Bernstorff's Note was delivered this afternoon. In it Mr. Bryan says he is at a loss how to interpret the Ambassador's treatment of the subjects mentioned. He assumes that the Ambassador desires a frank statement of the position of the United States.

"This," he says, "seems the more necessary and desirable because I regret to say that the language employed in your memorandum is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States."

Explaining the United States' attitude Mr. Bryan says:—

"Will Yield no Rights."

"This Government at no time and in no manner will yield any one of its rights as a neutral to any one of the present belligerents. It has acknowledged as a matter of course the right of visit and search, and the right to apply the rules of contraband of war to articles of commerce. It has, indeed, insisted on the use of visit and search as an absolutely necessary safeguard against mistaking neutral vessels for vessels owned by the enemy and against mistaking legal cargoes for illegal. It has admitted also the right of blockade if actually exercised and effectively maintained, but nothing beyond these has it conceded."

Mr. Bryan says he calls the Ambassador's attention to this, notwithstanding the fact it is already known through the publication of correspondence with several belligerents, because he could not assume that the Ambassador had official cognisance of it.

"In the second place," he continues, "this Government has attempted to secure from the German and British Governments mutual concessions in regard to the measures respectively adopted for the interruption of trade on the high seas. This it did not of right but merely as exercising the privileges of a sincere friend of both parties, thereby indicating its impartial goodwill. The attempt was unsuccessful, but I regret that your Excellency did not deem it worthy of mention in modification of the impressions you expressed."

Exportation of Arms.

"In the third place, I note with sincere regret that in discussing the sale and exportation of arms to the enemies of Germany your Excellency seems under the impression that it was within the choice of the Government of the United States to inhibit this trade, and its failure manifested an unfair attitude towards Germany. This Government holds that any changes in its own laws of neutrality during the progress of the war which would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the nations at war would be an unjustifiable departure from the principle of strict neutrality by which it has consistently sought to direct its actions. I respectfully submit that none of the circumstances urged alter the principle involved. The placing of an embargo on the trade in arms at the present time would constitute such a change, and would be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States. It will be clear that holding this view, and considering itself in honour bound thereby, it is out of the question for this Government to consider such a course."

Count Bernstorff, in receiving the reply, made no comment. He merely said that he would forward the reply to Berlin.

New York, April 20. *The World*, in an editorial article on

THE LIAMA BRAID CASE.

Interesting Judgment in Importer's Case.

This morning in the Summary Court, Mr. Justice Hazland delivered judgment in the case in which On Hing a trader of Wellington Street sued G. Meritini, export merchant of King's Buildings, to recover the sum of \$1,000 as damages for the non-delivery of twelve cases of assorted Liama braid under a contract of May 1914.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Dixon of Messrs. Wilkinson and Griest for the defendant.

The case set up by the defence was that owing to the war it was impossible to secure the exportation of the goods from Italy.

In the course of his judgment his Lordship said he found, as a fact, (1) that the goods which were the subject matter of the action had not arrived owing to the existence of the war; (2) that owing to the war the following conditions are in existence:—a, an irregular arrival of wool from Australia; b, a difficulty in obtaining dyes; c, a lack of tonnage; d, Italy, where the goods were to come from is mobilised and is short of hands; e, there is a prohibition with respect to the exportation of span wool from England; f, there is a prohibition with respect to the exportation of manufactured wool from Italy.

After reviewing the facts of the case, his Lordship remarked that the plaintiff had elected to wait, instead of cancelling the contract; they decided to wait, and that being so they had to wait until the seller was able to comply with the contract.

He had obtained from one of the leading firms in the Colony their form of contract, with respect to the non-arrival of goods at due date was as follows:—If goods have not arrived within stipulated time, a buyer has no claim on account of non-arrival of the goods and either party shall be at liberty to rescind the contract, fourteen days grace to be allowed.

It would be seen that that condition was much more stringent in its terms than the condition in the contract concerned in this case, and he was of opinion that the plaintiffs having elected to wait must wait until the defendants were in a position to deliver the goods.

Judgment was entered for the defendant with costs.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

A Further Adjournment.

The case now occupying the attention of Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, in which the extradition of a Chinese is applied for by the Chinese authorities on a charge of murder and robbery, was proceeded with this afternoon.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, made the application.

Evidence in support of the Crown Solicitor's opening statement which was reported at length in the *Telegraph* yesterday, was presented to the Court, and the hearing was again adjourned.

The United States Government's reply to Count Bernstorff's Note, says that it is an excellent example of severity and temperance of speech, and that a piece of diplomatic impudence, hardly equalled since Genet tried to embroil the United States in European wars, finds its proper rebuke.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H. K. V. R. Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding state:—

Guards.

The Gun Club Hill Guard and the Volunteer Headquarters Guard will be relieved by the H.K.V.R. on Saturday June 5.

The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.O. on the Detention Camp Guard on Saturday June 5 and the guard of 1 Officer, 3 N.C.O.s and 24 men will be found daily from the following details:—

Saturday, June 5, Sections 1 & 2 of B. Co. under C. St. Bratton.

Sunday, June 6, Sections 3 and 4 of B. Co. under Lieut. Bonnar.

Monday, June 7, Sections 1 and 2 of B. Co. under Lieut. Branch.

Tuesday, June 8, Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C. Co. under Captain Landale.

Wednesday, June 9, Sections 1 and 2 of A. Co. under Lieut. Evan-Jones.

Thursday, June 10, Sections 3 and 4 of A. Co. under Lt. Blason.

Friday, June 11, Sections 1 and 2 of B. Co. under Lieut. Hancock.

These guards will be in uniform and under arms throughout the day the evening of which they go on duty. The guards will fall in at 6.20 p.m. at Murray Pier (Kowloon men may parade at Hung Hom Station at 6.45 p.m.) Dress full marching order with Topoes and private raincoats carried as a bandoleer over the right shoulder, alcoholic drink is strictly forbidden.

Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut. J. D. Danby. Orderly Sergeant for the week—Sergeant V. Sorby.

Postings.

2/Lt. H. R. B. Hancock to B. Co. Pls. F. C. Coleman to Section 1 of C. Co.

Parades.

A. & B. Companies and Section 2 of C. Co. will parade outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. on Friday June 4th. Dress drill order.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander O. W. Beck with R.N. at the Marine Court this morning, P.O. McFall charged three boat-people with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master, by moving about the harbour during prohibited hours, on the 2nd inst. Defendant was fined \$15.

Lance Sergeant W. Thompson charged Leung So, master of steam launch Wai Fung, with unlawfully carrying 60 passengers in excess of the number allowed, on the 30th ultimo. A fine of \$50 was imposed.

Lance Sergeant W. R. Salton charged a boatwoman, with unlawfully using nets within the harbour limits for the purpose of lifting articles from the harbour, without permission, on the 2nd inst. Defendant was fined \$10.

MASTER, MATE AND ENGINEER EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the above examinations, held at the Harbour Office, during the month of May 1915.

Robert Middlemas, for Second Class Engineer, passed on the 4th May.

John Turner, for First Class Engineer, passed on the 7th May. James Thomas Thirlwell, for First Mate, passed on the 13th May.

Ernest Hill, for Second Mate, failed on the 22nd May.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:—

Weekly Report.

The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. on Friday 4th inst.

Parades.

Parades for Thursday, 3rd inst. nil. Parades for Friday, 4th inst. 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters. Sergt. Bullock will attend. Remainder nil.

Detail.

On duty at Headquarters until 7 a.m. 5th inst.—H.K.V.R. On duty at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, until morning of 5th inst.—H.K.V.R.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp). On duty to-night Centre Section M. G. Co. Officer in charge Lieut. Wright.

On duty to-morrow night No. 2 Section Artillery Battery. Officer in charge Lieut. Danby.

On duty 4th inst. No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty, & Lieut. Sec. M. G. Co. Officer in charge Capt. Wolfe.

Next for Duty.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp), H.K.V.R. On duty from 5th to 12th inst. Right Section M. G. Co. Officer in charge Lieut. C. Smith.

At Headquarters, June 5, Civil Service Company, June 6, No. 1 Sec. Scouts Company, June 7, No. 2 Sec. Scouts Company, June 8, No. 3 Sec. Scouts Company, June 9, No. 4 Sec. Scouts Company, June 10, Centre Section M. G. Co. June 11, No. 2 Sec. Artillery Battery.

Orderly Officer from 5th to 12th inst.—Lieut. J. D. Danby. Orderly Sergeant from 5th to 12th inst.—Sergeant V. Sorby.

Note. The Officer, N.C.O.s, & men of the Gun Club Hill detachment will wear uniform and keep their arms and ammunition by them during the day, the evening of which they go on duty.

N.C.O.s and men must wear waist belts in walking out dress.

A FAMOUS DETECTIVE.

Death of Officer Who Secured Beck's Release.

Chief Inspector Kane, whose death has been announced, retired from the detective force three years ago, but he will be readily remembered for the great part he took in obtaining the release of Adolf Beck in 1904. Beck had been twice convicted of offences of which he was innocent, and Scot and Yard, divided amongst itself on the matter, was indisposed to interfere with the course of justice. Inspector Kane, however, fought the matter out, proved a case of mistaken identity, and got Beck released. Beck also received £5,000 from the Government, while Kane was a year afterwards made a chief inspector and stationed at "The Yard."

Inspector Kane was an Irishman by birth, very suave and fearless, and his record a most varied one. He made his first arrest before he had worn the uniform, for when he captured two runaways in North London he was actually carrying home his first uniform in a bundle. More than once he figured in exciting struggles with armed criminals. He unravelled murder mysteries and London borough Poor Law scandals, and brought black-mailers to book. He was nearly 40 years in the service.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

Siak (Sumatra) Rubber.

The fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the Siak (Sumatra) Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held on April 8, at 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., Mr. T. O. Owen (the chairman) presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said: When the war broke out we were all very much concerned as to the effect it would have on our financial arrangements. I am glad to say that, within a very short time we were able to make arrangements by which the finance of this and other companies was carried on without any difficulty, and beyond a certain interference with shipments, which took place at the time the *Emden* was doing so much damage, the company has not suffered to any great extent. The balance-sheet shows the expenditure on the upkeep of the properties during the past season, amounting to £3,855, and, under the head of preliminary expenses, you will see the amount of £1,000, which we arranged to write off last year.

On the other side you will notice how the share capital stands now that we have absorbed the Pakan Baroe Company's interests. The capital account is £66,275, and there is six per cent. debenture stock amounting to £30,000. The trading account shows a gross profit of £9,254, included in which is a certain amount of unsold rubber, taken at a price slightly under that which we are likely to receive. This amount is carried into the profit and loss account, where it is debited with directors' fees and other expenses in London, and I may mention that the directors, as promised, have only charged half their fees. We have put £500 to depreciation, paid the debenture interest, etc., leaving a balance of £6,445, and, with the balance brought forward, we have £6,328 available. We propose to write £2,162 off preliminary expenses, bringing that item down to £4,000, to pay a dividend of 5 per cent., and to carry forward £1,160. The suggestion has been made that we might redeem on favourable terms some of the debenture stock, and it is possible that we may deal with the whole or a portion of the balance carried forward in that way if we find that the terms we are offered are sufficiently attractive and if we are assured that the finances of the company will enable us to spare the money.

Crop Statistics and Estimates. The crop for the year amounted to the very substantial figure of 170,731 lbs., being very largely in excess of the estimate. We had 68,188 trees in tapping giving an average of about 115 trees per acre in tapping. In one of his reports Mr. Lane says he thinks we may ultimately look for crops of 350 lbs. per acre, or between 400,000 and 500,000 lbs. per annum, when the fields are all in full bearing. The average price realised last year was 2s. 1.7d. per lb. The cost of putting the rubber on board ship was 11.4d., but we have charged to revenue three quarters of the general charges over the property, although only one-half of it is in bearing. Had we debited revenue with only one-half of those charges, as we should have been fully justified in doing, the cost of production would have been 9.82d. We thought it wise, however, to follow the most conservative lines, with the result that the cost of production shown is substantially higher than in actuality was. The cost of putting the rubber from Sumatra on the London market, with all charges paid, was slightly under 2d. per lb. The report shows that we have carried out the programme which was before you when we last met, with regard to the

LIGHT AT LAST.

Mr. Lloyd George Gives Some War Facts.

In the House of Commons on April 21, says *The Globe*, the official secrecy which has hitherto surrounded everything connected with the war was somewhat abated. On a resolution by Mr. Hevins concerning munitions of war, Mr. Lloyd George made several important statements, the principal of which may here be summarised:—

There are at present in the field 36 divisions of British troops, representing 720,000 men—more than six times the number ever contemplated by the Committee of Imperial Defence.

From 2,500 to 2,000 firms are engaged on the production of munitions of war.

Taking the output of munitions of war for artillery last September at "20," which was a large increase over August, the output for the following months has been:—

September ...	20
October ...	90
November ...	90
December ...	155
January ...	186
February ...	256
March ...	338

Capital expenditure of armament firms compelled to extend their works in accordance with the Government requirements has been guaranteed by the Treasury. As many shells were fired by the British artillery during the fortnight's operations round Neuve Chapelle as during the whole of the 2½ years of the Boer War.

The demand for artillery ammunition to-day is nothing to that with which we shall be confronted in six weeks time.

"I think the House will realise," he said later, "that the problem has been tackled in serious earnestness, and that great things have been done—I think wonderful things."

In his subsequent remarks Mr. Lloyd George made it clear that Mr. Booth is after all "the man of push and go." He also paid a tribute to Sir Percy Girouard for organising arrangements for the conversion of engineering works into armament shops.

The debate was afterwards marked by a speech from Mr. Bonar Law, who said "If you wish to get something done, do not set up a committee; tell someone to do it."

There was also a notable speech from Major Baird, who appeared in khaki. He said those at the front wanted to know when everybody at home was going to put their full weight into the carrying on of the war. The duration of the war simply depended on the people of this country.

debenture stock, etc., and the amalgamation with the Pakan Baroe Company. The relinquishing of the land which we are not likely to be able to utilise has enabled us to reduce the rent payable from 250s per annum to £77. The estimate for the present season is 230,000 lbs., but, inasmuch as to March 31 we have got in 53,427 lbs., I think there is no reason to doubt that the estimate will be considerably exceeded unless we have a very unfavourable season. The reports from the estate are of a most favourable character. We want a few more coolies than we have at present, but we have no reason to fear any shortage in the labour supply. The staff in the East have done most excellent work, and deserve our hearty thanks.

Mr. A. Stoddholme seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the dividend recommended was declared. The remaining formal business of the meeting was also transacted.

STARVE, BUT STAY!

New form of Barbarity for Germany's Prisoners.

The report of the second visit paid to the prisoners of war in Germany by the delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross Society is about to be published, says a *Central News* message from Lausanne.

On his first tour M. Eugster visited ten camps. On this second occasion, during March, he has visited 19 camps—Altdamm, Quedlinburg, Friedrichsfeld, Munster (1, 2, and 3), Wahn, Instrow, Soltau, Ohdruf, Basatt, Darmstadt, Wetzlar, and Giessen (soldiers), and Magdeburg, Burg, Krefeld, Friedberg, and Mainz (officers). Upon request, an extract from the report relating to any particular camp will be sent free to families, or persons interested, from the society's offices at Geneva.

Feeding the Captives.

In the forthcoming report, M. Eugster raises the question of the food supply of 800,000 prisoners in a country that can barely find subsistence for its own army and civil population, and that cannot import food. He points out that according to Article F. certain arrangements could be made between the belligerent States. This article stipulates that in default of a special arrangement between the belligerents, prisoners of war are to be treated as regards nourishment, sleeping accommodation, and clothing on the same footing as the troops of the Government that has captured them. As will be seen, a special arrangement is regarded as being always possible.

M. Eugster suggests that the Triple Entente should provide grain or flour for the prisoners in Germany to be introduced under the supervision of a neutral state, such as Sweden or Norway, whose representatives could superintend the baking of the bread in the different camps and its distribution among the prisoners. This scheme has its drawbacks. In principle Germany is bound to carry the burden of the prisoners she has taken in the war. It is her duty to feed them and to give them the same rations which she apportions to her own soldiers, or release the prisoners. In practice, however, it is only too clear that Germany would starve her prisoners rather than release them, and that as the supply of food within the Empire grows less it is they who will be made to feel the shortage first.

Do Something Now.

Reading between the lines of M. Eugster's remarks, one can believe that the personal impression he has received from his contact not only with the prisoners but with German officials, is that a new form of wholesale barbarity is to be foreseen and must be dealt with in time. An exchange of prisoners would be only a partial remedy, for it is an unfortunate truth that the number of prisoners held by the Allies falls far short of the total in the camps of Germany. Some approach towards equalisation may be looked for after the great offensive movement has been in progress some time, but that may be months ahead. The problem which has to be faced will not wait till then for its solution.

Usually.—Teacher.—"What is the elephant hunted for, Emerson?"

Bright Pupil.—"Magazine articles!"—*Punch*.

Hardly.—"Some of the wedding must make Cupid laugh in his sleeve," remarks a newspaper cynic. Not the Cupid whose pictures we've seen.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 2nd JUNE, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

MEXICO IN DANGER OF FAMINE.

June 2, 1.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that the Red Cross Society has issued an appeal for assistance in Mexico. It declares that famine is sweeping the republic and that the population of Mexico City is in danger of starving.
There have been food riots and women and children have been trampled to death at Acapulco in the rush to participate in the distribution of food.
It is believed that President Wilson is about to send a Note to Mexican factional leaders, which will amount virtually to an ultimatum.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY SEATING ARRANGEMENTS.

June 21, 2.50 p.m.
On the resumption of Parliament, the front Opposition bench will be assigned to Privy Counsellors who are not members of the Government.

GERMANS SINK THREE STEAMERS.

June 1, 2.50 p.m.
A German submarine sank the British steamer Dixiana off Ushant with shell fire. The crew was rescued after being twenty-four hours in the boats. The submarine carried sails to deceive the shipping.
The Danish steamer Soborg in the North Sea, and the Portuguese steamer Cyano in the Channel have both been torpedoed. The crews have been saved.

FUN AT THE FRONT.

June 1, 2.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters describes a unique event in Flanders, a gymkhana in which the Indian troops took part some miles behind the firing line, French, British and Algerians being among the spectators. A most interesting feature was the wonderful display of trick-riding by the Indian cavalymen in which the fitness of the Indians—both men and horses was amply demonstrated. All are particularly keen to come to grips with the enemy.

RENEGADE ENGLISHMAN.

Awarded the Iron Cross for Non-Fighters by the Kaiser.

According to the *Vossische Zeitung* the Iron Cross with the white ribbon (for non-combatants) has been conferred on Mr. Houston Stewart Chamberlain who married the daughter of Richard Wagner and is well known for his works on the composer and his scientific publications in German.

Houston Stewart Chamberlain is a renegade Englishman, who has naturally found favour in the Kaiser's eyes. He was born at Southsea in 1855, his father being the late Rear-Admiral William Charles Chamberlain. His health being too poor for him to enter

TELEGRAMS.

BOXING.

WELLS BEATS SMITH.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")
June 1, 2.55 p.m.
Bombardier Wells has knocked out Sergeant Dick Smith in the ninth round.

the British Army, he studied at Geneva University, and has lived in Germany and Austria most of his life. He wrote several books on Wagner, and in 1908 married Eva, the composer's eldest daughter. Chamberlain has written a great deal on international politics, and in all his writings displayed intense bitterness against Britain.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

- June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
- July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.
- July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.
- Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.
- Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands free passage through Belgium.
- Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.
- Aug. 5—England announces a state of war with Germany.
- Aug. 6—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.
- Aug. 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.
- Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.
- Aug. 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.
- Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.
- Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.
- Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.
- Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.
- Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulhausen.
- Aug. 26—Non-partisan French Cabinet organised. Germans take Longwy.
- Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.
- Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.
- Sept. 2—German advance reaches Sedan, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.
- Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.
- Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.
- Sept. 7—Mauvege taken by the Germans.
- Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.
- Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.
- Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Oressy, and Hogue. Russians capture Jaroslavl and invest Przemyśl.
- Sept. 26—British troops from India land at Marseilles.
- Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.
- Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.
- Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.
- Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins.

NOTICE

BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.

VARNISHES, PAINTS, COLOURS, ENAMELS, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.(ESTABLISHED 1796)
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Adair S. S. Joseph S. M.

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Cash Values in Everyday
Necessities for the Home.A Large Stock of China
and Glassware.COOKING
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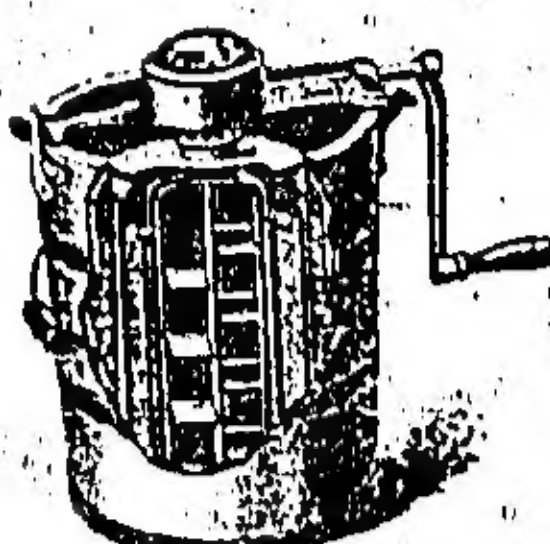
Splendid Value.

The Palm \$2.95.

The Radiance \$3.75.

The M.I.P. \$2.00.

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POLAR ICE CREAM
FREEZERS.

Size 1 Quart Price \$4.25.

Size 2 Quart Price \$5.25.

Size 3 Quart Price \$6.25.

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WHISKS.

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Price 45cts.

CORK
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Price 40cts. and 65cts each.

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Cast Iron Tin Openers, never break.

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Price \$1.75.

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Leatherette, Oak, or

Imitation Mahogany

Cases.

Price \$5.50 & \$6.50

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"BEE" CLOCKS.

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They last for years.

Price \$2.50.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
20, DES VÈUX ROAD, HONGKONG.in the Medway River. Ger-
mans break through Russian
circle near Lodz.Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes
new credit of five billion
marks. King George in
Flanders.Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Bel-
grade. Gen. De Wet cap-
tured.Dec. 3—Serbians turn on Aus-
trians in three days' battle
which ends in a notable Ser-
bian victory.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off
Falkland Islands. British
occupy Buenos Aires, in Asia
Minor.Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer
leader, killed at the Vaal
River.Dec. 13—British submarine sinks
the Mesudieh in Dardanelles.Dec. 14—Serbians capture large
Austrian forces.Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Bel-
grade.Dec. 16—German cruisers bom-
bard Scarborough and
Hartlepool.Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a
British protectorate. Gen.
Botha regards Boer rebellion
as at an end.Dec. 20-26—Severe fighting on
the line of the Bzura River.Dec. 22—French Parliament as-
sembles.Dec. 23—French Chamber votes
war credit of \$340,000,000.Dec. 25—British naval and aerial
raid against Cuxhaven.Dec. 28—French occupy St.
Georges, near Niueport.Jan. 1, 1915—British battleship
Formidable sunk in the
Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive
victory over Turks in the
Caucasus. Russians overrun
Bakovia.Mar. 1—House of Commons votes
supplementary credit of 37
(Continued on page 10).

NOTICES

ON HIS MAJESTY'S
SERVICE.

Tenders are invited for the

supply of

Carpenters.

Fitters.

Caulkers.

Platers.

Plumbers.

Blacksmiths & Hammermen.

Painters & Scrapers.

Shoemakers or Leather-

workers.

to H.M. Naval Yard.

Forms of Tender can be obtain-

ed at the Chief Constructor's

Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Hong-

kong, and should be filled in and

returned as indicated in Tender

Form not later than noon

Saturday, the 12th June.

C. D. J. BELL,

for Chief Constructor.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to

leave the Colony should

apply in writing for permission

to do so to the Provost Marshal,

Head Quarters Offices, at least 48

hours before the intended hour

of departure, giving name, nation-

ality, age, sex, height, complexion

and occupation of the applicant,

and stating the name of the

steamer or other vessel or the

hour of the train by which the

applicant wishes to leave. Ap-

plicants should apply in person

for their passes to the Provost

Marshal at Head Quarters Offices

between the hours of 9 a.m. and

1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

NOTICES

AMERICANS

LIKE

PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT.

BECAUSE

IT DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.

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The most complete Mail
Supplement in the Colony.Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive
form and is the paper for mailing to friends at home.

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—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of
a relative of a Hongkong resident at the Fort.

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NOTICES

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance
No. 5 of 1912 the EX-
CHANGE BANKS will be
closed for the transaction of
Public Business on THURSDAY,
the 3rd June.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1915.FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCI-
ATION OF HONGKONG.
KING'S BIRTHDAY.NOTICE is hereby given that
all FIRE INSURANCE
OFFICES will be closed for the
transaction of Public Business on
THURSDAY, the 3rd June.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION OF HONGKONG.
KING'S BIRTHDAY.NOTICE is hereby given that
all MARINE INSURANCE
OFFICES will be closed for the
transaction of Public Business on
THURSDAY, the 3rd June.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "CHIYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS

and SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer hav-
ing arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.Cargo remaining undelivered
on 31st May, at noon, will be sub-
ject to landing charges and
storage charges will be assessed
on all Goods undelivered on 5th
June at 5 p.m.No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Godown,
and examined on 9th June at 10
a.m.No Claim will be recognised
if filed after 12th June, 1915.

K. DOI,

Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MIDDLEHAM CASTLE,"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 17th prox. or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENLOMOND,"
FROM HULL, MIDDLESBRO',
LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th June will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 12th prox. or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th June, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"DUNERA,"
having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo are
hereby informed that their goods
will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after the 3rd instant, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE & PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned:
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual Cycle, for the relief of the most distressing symptoms of the Female System. It is the only medicine of the kind which is entirely free from any harmful or dangerous ingredients. It is the only medicine of the kind which is entirely free from any harmful or dangerous ingredients. It is the only medicine of the kind which is entirely free from any harmful or dangerous ingredients.

Don't forget after the Show
Ballet, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 1st June, 1915.

"ABSINTHE."

A Thrilling & Startling Drama
in 4 parts—3,000 feet Long.A Sure Cure for the Drink Habit.
Waffles Has a Lucky Escape.
Comedy
in 2 parts—1,700 feet Long.

"PERILS OF PAULINE"

5th and 6th Episodes on
FRIDAY, 4th June.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

2nd, 3rd & 4th June.

THE EXTRA HAND. Dramatic Comedy.
in 2 Parts, etc., etc.Also
a new set of
KINETOPHONE TALKING PICTURES.
See Hand Bill's.

MATINEES

Every Saturday 4.15 p.m. & Wednesday 5.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS.

ENGLISH TAILORS.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.

(Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT

FIT.

Established 1903.

"JUNK BRAND"
SARDINES NORWEGIAN HERRINGS
SARDINES & HERRINGS
DAINTY HANDY
ECONOMICAL DELICIOUS IN TOMATO SAUCE
KIPPERED HERRINGS

LOOK HERE!
A QUICK & HANDY
MEAL CAN BE SUPPLIED
BY USING "JUNK BRAND"
SARDINES & HERRINGS.
IN MANY VARIETIES,
HOT & COLD SERVED WITH RICE,
POTATOES OR TOAST, YOU WILL
ALWAYS FIND YOUR TASTES SATISFIED.
"JUNK BRAND" WILL PROVE
TO BE A CHEAP, ECONOMIC &
DELICIOUS DISH FOR ALL MEALS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU!

SOLE AGENTS
THORESEN & Co.
HONGKONG

CAN BE PROVIDED FROM ALL FIRST-CLASS PROVISION SHOPS

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the THIRTIETH
ANNUAL ORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING of the Com-
pany (since its registration) will
be held at the Hongkong Hotel,
Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the
3rd day of June, 1915, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the General Managers
together with a Statement of
Accounts to the 31st December,
1914.

The REGISTER OF SHARES
of the Company will be CLOSED
from MONDAY, the 31st May, to
FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1915,
both days inclusive, during which
period no Transfer of Shares can
be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1915.

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET"
\$3.85 per case ex store."WHITE ROSE."
\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,
168 Des Voeux Road, Cen
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Voeux Road, West.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	..	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	..	19
Roast—Shiu	..	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	..	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	..	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	..	20
do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	..	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	..	24
Bollock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
.. corned—Ham Ngau Li	..	60
Head—Ngau Tau	..	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	..	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	..	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	..	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	..	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	..	25
Leg—Yeung Pui	..	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	..	24
Saddle—	..	27
Pigs Chidlings—Chu Chong	..	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	..	13
Fry—Chu Chap	..	15
Head—Chu Tau	..	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	..	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	..	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	..	—
Leg—Chu Pui	..	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	..	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	..	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	..	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	..	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	..	28
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	..	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	..	20
Lard—Chu Yau	..	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	..	34
Ducks—Ap	..	32
Doves—Pan Kau	..	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	..	30
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	..	30
Geese—Ngo	..	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap,	..	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen, "Na	..	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	..	75
Quail—Om Chun	..	25
Partridges—Che Ku	..	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	..	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	..	15
Carp—Li Yu	..	20
Codfish—Ohik Yu	..	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	..	14
Crabs—Hoi	..	28
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	..	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	..	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	..	13
Dog Fish—Tsi To Sha	..	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	..	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	..	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	..	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	..	33
Garoupe—Shek Pan	..	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	..	16
Herrings—Tso Pak	..	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	..	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	..	18
Loach—Wu Yu	..	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	..	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	..	32
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	..	32
Mullet—Ohai Yu	..	15
Oysters—Shang Ho	..	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	..	12
Perch—Tau Lo	..	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	..	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	..	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	..	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	..	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	..	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	..	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung	..	15
Roach—Chun Yu	..	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	..	30
Shark—Sha Yu	..	7
Skate—Po Yu	..	8
Shrimps—Ha	..	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	..	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	..	26
Tench—Wan Yu	..	18
Tarbot—Ohai Yu	..	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	..	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	..	18
(Chefoo)—Tir Chun Ping Kho	..	—

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	..	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	..	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	..	—
Carambola—Yeung To	..	—
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	..	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	..	8
America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	..	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb	28
.. Fresh	..	—
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	..	5
.. Sweet	..	8
Pears, (American)—K'm San Shoot Lay	..	—
(Canton), Cookia—Sha Li	..	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	..	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	..	—
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	..	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	14
.. Shanghai—Lo Kwai	..	—
Walnuts—Hop To	..	15
.. Green—Sang Hop Tao	..	—
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	..	8
.. Cheuk	..	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	..	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	..	—
.. Sprout—Ah Chai	..	8
.. Long—Tau Kok	..	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	..	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	..	8
.. Red—Hung Ke	..	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsai	lb	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	..	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	..	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	..	10
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	..	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	..	25
.. Red—Hung Fa Chiu	..	10
.. Green—Ching Lap Chiu	..	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Lin	..	8
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	..	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Kung	..	8
.. old—Lo Kung	..	9
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	..	12
Indian Corn—Sak Mai	..	—
Lettuces—Yeung Shang Tsai	..	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	..	6
.. Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	..	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	..	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	—
Okroes—	..	10
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	..	8
.. Green—Shang Chong	..	6
.. Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	..	7
Parsley—Kun Tsi	..	15
Green Peas—Ching Tau	..	15
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	..	3
.. Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	..	—
.. Japan—Yui Pan Shu Tsai	..	3
.. American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	..	8
.. Foochow—Tso-chow Shu Tsai	..	—
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	..	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	..	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	..	—
Sage—Tse So	..	—
Shallots—Kon Ching Tau	..	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	..	5
Tomatoes—Pan Ke	..	6
Taro—Wu Tau	..	8
Turnipe, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	..	4
.. English—Yeung Lo Pak	..	—
Vegetable Marrow—Ohit Kwa	..	4
(American)—Kwa-sac-chit	..	—
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	..	12
.. Lily root—Lin Ngau	..	6
Yams—Ts Shu	..	6
.. English—Yeung Kan Choi	..	—
.. Tau	..	—

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Commercial.

Foreign Trade Returns.

The foreign trade of this country for the first decade of last month represented a total value of Y31,857,000, viz., exports Y15,934,000 and imports Y16,201,000. There was an excess of imports of Y17,000 says the *Kobe Herald*. As compared with the previous decade, exports decreased by 15 per cent, chiefly owing to reduced shipments of copper, raw silk, cotton yarn and cotton cloth; and imports also decreased by 24 per cent, chiefly due to the heavy falling off of arrivals of raw cotton. Specie and bullion, representing a value of Y1,812,000, were exported during the decade. Osaka's foreign trade for the ten days was exports Y1,319,450 and imports Y1,503,302; imports exceeding exports by Y183,846. The staple commodities exported and imported during the decade were as follows:—

Imports.
Sugar ... Y19,032
Raw Cotton ... 673,593
Pulse ... 7,970
Wild Silk ... 80,613
Hides ... 45,991
Hemp ... 11,531
The foreign trade of Kobe for the first ten days of the month aggregated Y13,226,889—exports Y5,137,404 and imports Y8,089,225. The figures show an excess of imports of Y2,951,761. The staple commodities exported and imported during the decade were:

Exports.
Cotton Cloth ... Y323,855
Cotton Yarns ... 275,784
Copper ... 20,500
Sake ... 17,250
Refined Sugar ... 3,980
Timber ... 4,539
Glass for Mirrors ... 10,343
Umbrellas ... 20,810
Cotton Shirts ... 6,164
Earthenware ... 6,291

Imports.
Rice ... Y350,787
Tea ... 600
Camphor ... 80,035
Cotton Yarns ... 475,948
Copper ... 411,243
Straw and Chip Bricks ... 108,000
Cotton Cloth ... 140,270
Cotton Shirts ... 178,418
Earthenware ... 64,203
Malt ... 47,089
Matches ... 366,110
Fish Oil and Whale Oil ... 62,232

Imports.
Rice ... Y248,588
Iron Ore ... 63,945
Pulse ... 67,934
Iron Bars and Plates ... 175,508
Sugar ... 31,000
Cotton Shirts and Underwear ... 9,355
Wool ... 1,853,980
Raw Cotton ... 2,860,560
Woolen Cloth ... 15,215
Sulphate of Ammonia ... 18,036
Papers ... 28,187
Oil-cakes ... 415,781
Kerosene Oil ... 141,898
Dried Indigo ... 8,393
Machinery ... 19,951

According to the Yokohama Customs the export of silk goods from the port last month was as follows:—

Quantity	Value Yen
Habotai (plain) 256,830 kin	8,134,665
Habotai (figured) 16,926	177,983
Kaiki ... 31,000 yards	12,607
Silk and mixed satin ... 109,475	52,719
Kohaku ... 58,545	42,539
Silk and mixed fabrics ... 40,000	67,005
Crapes ... 72,600	83,324
Silk handkerchiefs 63,776 dozen	163,636
Table cloths 190,200 sheet	150,474
Cotton underwear 5,617 dozen	19,983
Silk shawls 19,491 sheet	13,741
Silk night gowns ... 15,056	47,189

In comparison with the preceding month an increase is noted in kaiki, silk and mixed satin, silk shawls, cotton underwear, and silk underwear, but in all of the other items there is a more or less decrease especially in habotai, kohaku, crapes, and other goods.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES P.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£270 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct	800	790	£2 3/4 & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to £27.27 for 12 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	265	10,000	\$250	20	350 Dec	365 Oct	365	360	Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	170	10,000	\$15	£5	145 May	133 Jan	170	170	Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	185 1/2	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct	860	855	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Ass'n., Ltd.	225 1/2	12,000	\$100	60	270 April	192 1/2 Jan	255	225	Final of \$15 msk. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	152	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct	132	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	387 1/2	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb	368 April	387 1/2	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	490	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan	51 1/2 Dec	450	490	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	£10	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar	27 1/2 Nov	51	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & S.S. Co., Ltd.	23	50,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan	22 Dec	23	23	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	98 1/2	60,000	£5	all	79 Jan	50 Sept	99	98	Final of 3% m'king 5% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	93 1/2	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb	70 Sept	93 1/2	93 1/2	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914, No. 23
Stat. Ferry Company, Ltd.	div. s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar	40 Nov	39	36	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	112	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb	70 Nov	117	111	\$3 for 1913
Luen Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	127 1/2	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan	17 Dec	29 1/2	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Administration	33 1/2	1,000,000	£1	all	41 1/2 Feb	33 1/2 Dec	33 1/2	33 1/2	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	div. s.	200,000	£1	all	310 Jan	190 Nov	370	360	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32 1/2	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2 Feb	19 1/2 Nov	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Decks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	£70	10,000	\$50	all	69 Jan	73 Nov	72	69	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	£62 1/2	20,000	\$50	all	77 Jan	53 Oct	63 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	£51	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec	51 1/2	51	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shui & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	£80	30,000	£100	all	109 Jan	82 1/2 Dec	83	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Land Co., Ltd.	£94	13,000	£100	100	128 July	120 Dec	114	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	£114	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec	114	112	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	£108	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov	118	108	\$31 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	£7	150,000	\$10	all	134 Jan	7 Nov	7	7	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	£40	5,000	\$50	10	45 1/2 Jan	44 Feb	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Land	£106	78,000	£50	all	18 Dec	19 Oct	106	101	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	£71	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb	70	70	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	£100	10,000	\$100	all	100	100	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	£103	20,000	£50	all	138 July	125 May	163 1/2	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	£71	125,000	\$10	all	134 Mar	7 June	71	7	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	£14	75,000	£10	all	144 Mar	11 Mar	144	133 1/2	Tls. 1.80 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	£89 1/2	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb	70 May	89	86 1/2	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shui	£98 1/2	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb	70 Nov	99 1/2	97 1/2	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	£10	10,000	\$5	all	12 May	10 Dec	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	£44 1/2	50,000	\$5	all	48 1/2 July	4 Apr	4 1/2	4 1/2	6% for year ending 28.2.06
P. Co. (Spec. shares)	£1	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan	7 Nov	8 1/2	8 1/2	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	£1	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan	7 Nov	8 1/2	8 1/2	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Paiy Farm Company, Ltd.	£34	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	30 June	35 Aug	24	34	50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	£6 1/2	400,000	\$10	all	630 Jan	5 Dec	690	670	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	£39 x div.	60,000	\$7 1/2	all	49 Jan	36 Nov	41 1/2	41 1/2	Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	£184	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec	184	184	Final div. of 6d. making 7d per share for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	£26 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr	26 1/2	26 1/2	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	£10	325,000	\$5	all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb	520	510	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Langkats	£142	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar	28 Dec	42	40	None
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	£93 1/2 x div.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan	9 1/2 June	10	10	\$1.50 for 1910
Do (New)	90 cts. x div.	5,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan	75 cts. Dec	81	81	None
Philippines Ld.	£4	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	£5	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	None
Societe des Pulpes et Papierieries du Tonkin	£20	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	£30 30	20,000	\$5	all	500 June	4 Nov	3 1/2	3:30	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	£16 1/2	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb	17 Jan	16 1/2	16 1/2	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	£7.10	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6 1/2 Dec	7.10	7.10	70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited	£6 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan	6 1/2 Dec	6 1/2	6 1/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	£29	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	22 Dec	29	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JUNE 2, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

2nd June.

Selling.
T/T ... 1/9 9/16
Demand ... 1/9 5/8
30 d/s ... 1/9 11/16
60 d/s ... 1/9 13/16
4 m/s ... 1/9 13/16
T/T Shanghai ... 78
Private 30 d/s sight
T/T Singapore ... 77 1/4
T/T Japan ... 88 1/4
T/T India ... 135 1/2

Demand India ... 136
T/T Bombay ...
Demand Bombay ... 136
T/T Calcutta ...
Demand Calcutta ... 136
Demand Manila ... 88 1/4
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/4
Demand, New York 43 1/4
T/T Java ... 109 1/4
T/T Marks ... Nom.
Demand Germany ...

T/T France ... 239
Demand Paris ... 239 1/2
On Haiphong ... 8 1/4 prem.
On Saigon ... 8
On Bangkok ... 85 1/4
Buying.
4 m/s L/C ... 1/10 3/16
4 m/s D.P. ... 1/10 5/16
6 m/s L/C ... 1/10 7/16
30 d/s S'ney & M. 1/10 7/16
30 d/s San F'co & N.Y. 44 3/4
4 m/s Marks ... Nom.
4 m/s France ... 240

5 m/s France ... 245
Gold Leaf per tael \$57.60
Sovereign ... \$11 nom.
Bar Silver, ready ... 23 3/8 forward
SUBSIDIARY COINS.
Discount per \$100:
Chinese ... 20 cts. pieces \$20 1/2
Chinese ... 20 cts. pieces \$20 5/8
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$10
Hongkong 10 cts. pieces \$10

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, PEKING,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
Kobe, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,350,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000
(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ... 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agents at:—
Batavia, Calcutta, Cebu, Fukuoka, Genoa, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid-up \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1915

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
4:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. " 15 MIN.
10:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
12:00 P.M. to 1:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
NIGHT CARS.
1:30 P.M. to 1:45 P.M. 15 MIN.
1:45 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. 15 MIN.
2:00 P.M. to 2:15 P.M. 15 MIN.
2:15 P.M. to 2:30 P.M. 15 MIN.
2:30 P.M. to 2:45 P.M. 15 MIN.
2:45 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. 15 MIN.
3:00 P.M. to 3:15 P.M. 15 MIN.
3:15 P.M. to 3:30 P.M. 15 MIN.
3:30 P.M. to 3:45 P.M. 15 MIN.
3:45 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. 15 MIN.
SUNDAYS.
7:45 A.M. to 10:30 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
10:30 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
12:00 P.M. to 1:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
1:30 P.M. to 1:45 P.M. 15 MIN.
1:45 P.M. to 2:00 P.M

